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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
27th June.	ORIENTAL	5184	BRITANNIA ..	6325
4th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9921
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
25th "	CALEDONIA	7858	OHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9850
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7858	HIMALAYA ...	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA ..	10518
12th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA ...	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Pavillon	29th "
OCEANIEN	4,149	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Pavillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,118	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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D. BALDUINO	4,340	Maganzini	15th July 1908
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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,505	Thur.	25th June 9 a. m.
DWARKA	1,695	Fri.	26th June 6 a. m.

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S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd June, calling at Kamshi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahamrah and Basrah.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to outward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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20th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KONRBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	4,046	.....	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,391	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,696	P. Radosich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4292	M. Dabcevich	10th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiuinak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	536	330	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	493	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

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City of Calcutta	..		June 26	....
City of Karachi	...		....	June 27
Trafford Hall	...	June 22	July 20	....
City of Paris	...	July 13	....	July 29
City of Manchester	...	July 20	....	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	....	Nov. 2
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 7
City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 15
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed that part of their cargo ex above steamer has arrived here per S.S. "Kashima Maru" of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co. and are requested to apply to this Office for 1/O Orders and to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Prince's Dock, No. 2, Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No further claim be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the provisions of Act XX. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, I have, THIS DAY, DROPPED MY NAME and ASSUMED that of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
MAZAGONE CASTLE,
BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE OF REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY, dated 18th day of April, 1908, granted by our client KUMAR SHRI RAMKHACHAR in favour of Mr. NEWSON CATCHPOLE has been revoked and cancelled from the 20th day of June 1908 and the said Mr. Newson Catchpole has no authority to act any further under the said Power of Attorney and any person dealing with him as the Attorney of our said client from and after the aforesaid date will do so at his risk and peril. Dated this 20th day of June, 1908.

DIKSHIT DHANJISHAW & SUNDERDAS,
Attorneys for Kumar Shri Ramkhachar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Limited Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHAIKH KADARBHAI MOOSA AMIJI, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, and widower, deceased.

ESSAJI TAJBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI.
The 14th day of May, 1908.
Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 513 of 1907.

1. DHANBAIJEE, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUSTAMJI MEHTA and
2. NUSSERWANJI RUSTUMJI MEHTA ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAIAI, widow and Executrix of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, deceased
2. SORABJI SHAVAKSHA BANAJI ENGINEER.
3. JEHANGIR SHAVAKSHA BANAJI
4. JAIJI, widow of SORABJI PESTONJI LAM ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1907, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in Firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-nine and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 618, and New No. 5769, Old Survey No. 1124, and New Survey No. 9306, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 110 but now under Ward A No. 1990, and Street Nos. 9-11, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Maneckji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and others, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 708, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 11-25, and New Survey No. 2/3306, with the messages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 111, but now under Ward A No. 1989 and Street No. 5-7, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, herein before firstly described, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on, or towards the South by the house of Cursetji Sorabji Vatchaghandy, and on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.
RANGOON, 29TH MAY, 1908.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it runs as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Gingeem Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE STANDARD

Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE.—3 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS

TO THE

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS

Held within the Company's Office at Edinburgh on Tuesday 31st March 1908, at 2-30 P.M.

To submit the Annual Accounts and other Statements showing the Company's progress during the year ended 15th November 1907.

THE DIRECTORS beg to announce the results of the business transacted during the year ended 19th November 1907.

The following are the principal results of the Company's operations during the year under review :—

AMOUNT OF ASSURANCES PROPOSED during the year,—5,078 Proposals for		£2,686,667
AMOUNT OF ASSURANCES accepted during the year, for which 4,343 Policies were issued for...		£2,234,166
Of this amount there was re-assured with other Offices		233,216
Leaving net amount of New Assurances for the year		£2,000,950
CORRESPONDING PREMIUM REVENUE ON NEW POLICIES during the year—Annual Premiums	£92,480	
Single Premiums	3,305	
	£95,785	
Less Premiums on amount re-assured	7,850	
Leaving net Premiums on New Business		£87,935
AMOUNT OF CLAIMS during the year under Life Policies including Bonus Additions but after deducting Sums Re-assured—		
By Death	£703,000	
By Survivance	£154,533	
		£857,533
THE SUBSISTING ASSURANCES as at 15th November 1907 amounted to...		£29,493,884
exclusive of Bonus Additions, the number of Policies being 62,359, giving an average of £473 per Policy.		
Of the above there was re-assured with other Offices		£1,837,726
AS PURCHASE PRICE OF ANNUITIES, there was received the sum of		£48,434
THE SUBSISTING ANNUITIES, as at 15th November 1907 amounted to		£133,301
The Company has been relieved during the year of the annual payment of a Sum of £1,279 by the concealment of 100 Annuities, by death and otherwise.		
THE REVENUE for the year was		£1,513,962
of which £1,007,451 was derived from Premiums and £506,511 from interest on Investments, the increase during the year having been £2,222 from the former and £17,615 from the latter, in all £19,837.		
THE TOTAL ASSETS, as shown in the Balance Sheet, amount to		£12,252,310
From which deduct current Liabilities		231,660
LEAVING TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS ...		£12,020,650

It will thus be seen that the total New Business effected was £2,234,166, as compared with £2,384,434 in 1906, and that the NET AMOUNT AFTER DEDUCTING SUMS RE-ASSURED was £2,000,290.

In the Report for 1906 the Directors indicated that they had every hope that in 1907 a considerable diminution in the ratio of expenses and commission to total premium income would be effected, as a result of economies which they were introducing, and it is with great satisfaction that they are able to report a reduction of fully 1½ per cent.

The claims by death amounted to £703,000 and were considerably heavier than in 1906, in which year they were exceptionally light, but it is satisfactory that they occurred largely among Policies of old standing where large reserves were held.

The sum paid in respect of Endowments and Endowment Assurances matured amounted to £154,533, and, as has been remarked in former reports, increasing yearly payments under this head are to be looked for, owing to the popularity of this form of assurance having greatly increased during the last twenty-five years.

During the year the sum of £48,433, 16s. was received in single payments as the purchase price of Annuities, while on the other hand the Company was relieved of a yearly sum of £4,278, 10s. 8d. in respect of annuities fallen in by death.

As is well known, the prices of all classes of Market Securities fell greatly during 1907, and at 15th November, the date of the closing of the books, they had reached almost their lowest point. Since then, however, there has been a substantial recovery, and the Directors have pleasure in being able to report that the value of the Company's Assets at 29th ultimo was fully equal to the aggregate amount at which they are entered in the Balance Sheet.

The addition to the funds for the year was £256,120, and after deducting current liabilities including claims intimated but not paid at 15th November 1907, the total available Funds at that date amounted to £12,020,650. It is gratifying to the Directors to be able to report that the average rate of interest earned for the year was £4, 5s. 2d. per cent.

It is with much regret that the Directors have to record the death of THE MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW, who for upwards of fifteen years acted as one of the Deputy Governors of the Company.

The following three Directors fall to retire by rotation, viz. Sir JAMES KING, Bart., Mr. A. R. C. PITMAN, W. S., and Mr. WILLIAM YOUNGER. They are all eligible and are recommended for re-election.

The Board appoint the Dividend to be made among the Proprietors for the year ending 15th November 1908 at the same rate as in the year now closed, viz. £1, 4s per share, free of income-tax, payable by equal half-yearly instalments on 15th May and 15th November 1908,

By order of the Board of Directors,

LEONARD W. DICKSON,
Manager.

24th March EDINBURGH, 1907.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

REVENUE ACCOUNT *of* THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
for the Year ending 15th November 1907.

(Prepared in accordance with 'The Life Assurance Companies Act,' 33 and 34 Victoria, cap. 61.)

AMOUNT OF FUNDS at the beginning of the year on 16th Nov. 1906		£11,764,530	7	1	
Premiums, after deduction of Re-Assurance Premiums	1,007,451	3	4		
Consideration for Annuities granted	48,433	16	0		
Interests, Dividends, and Rents ...	506,510	10	9		
Fines and Fees	985	12	2		
				£1,563,380	1	3
				£13,327,911	9	4
Claims under Life Policies, including Bonus Additions after deduction of Sums re-assured—					
By Death	£702,999	19	4		
By Survivance	154,533	7	5		
	£857,533	6	9		
Surrenders	113,135	18	1		
Annuities	124,663	1	7		
Commission	57,857	14	3		
Expenses of Management	130,938	12	10		
Dividend to Shareholders	12,000	0	0		
Income Tax...	11,132	2	0		
AMOUNT of Funds at the end of the year on 15th Nov. 1907, as in Second Schedule	12,020,650	13	10		
	£13,327,911	9	4		

SECOND SCHEDULE.

BALANCE SHEET *of* THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
on the 15th November 1907.

(Prepared in accordance with 'The Life Assurance Companies Act,' 33 and 34 Victoria, cap. 61.)

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
Shareholders' Capital paid up ...	£120,000	0	0	Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom...	£1,736,057	2	8
Assurance and Annuity Fund ...	11,900,650	13	10	Mortgages on Property out of the United Kingdom	2,547,045	3	1
Total Funds as in First Schedule	£12,020,650	13	10	Loans on Life Interests and Reversions	228,297	13	3
Claims under Policies admitted or intimated but not paid * ...	159,067	4	0	Loans on the Company's Policies, within their Surrender Values...	761,679	12	7
Dividends to Shareholders due at and prior to 15th November 1907 Outstanding *	5,813	14	0	Loans upon Personal Security with Policies of Assurance, re-payable by Instalments ...	40,674	17	3
Annuities Outstanding *	3,543	19	10	Loans on Debentures, Shares, &c., with Collateral Security ...	272,344	0	8
Provision for Commission on Agents' Balances, Taxes, etc., Outstanding *	30,971	18	11	Investments—			
Staff Deposit Fund...	13,707	3	8	British Government Securities...	165,164	8	6
Unclaimed Policy Values * ...	3,828	11	6	Indian and Colonial Government Securities...	115,540	3	4
Interest paid in advance, and Deposits to meet Premiums, etc.	12,101	10	1	Foreign Government Securities ...	129,976	8	1
Bills Payable	2,625	17	1	Indian and Colonial Municipal Bonds	2,068,939	1	10
				Foreign Municipal Bonds... ...	63,025	6	3
				Railway and other Debentures and Debentures Stock	2,298,984	4	3
				Railway and other Shares (Preference and Ordinary)	228,243	11	3
				Ground Rents and Feu-duties ...	165,159	4	6
				Life Interests and Reversions purchased...	86,428	1	8
				House Property—			
				Freehold ... £818,314 13 5			
				Leasehold... 10,901 9 3			
					829,216	2	8
				Bank Deposits for fixed periods	48,207	5	2
				Agents' Balances	125,315	14	7
				Outstanding Premiums	142,975	10	8
				Interest accrued but not due ...	115,979	16	5
				due but not paid	10,411	9	9
				Bills Receivable	5,745	7	10
				Balance of Cash in hand and with Bankers, after deduction of Sums at short notice	71,999	7	3
	£12,252,310	13	6		£12,252,310	13	6

* NOTES.—These items are included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.

EDINBURGH, *24th March* 1908.

C. M. P. BURN, *Chairman*.
J. H. DAVIDSON, *Director*,
CHARLES F. WHIGHAM, *Director*.
LEONARD W. DICKSON, *Manager*.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1908.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.

Published in five parts, at 8 annas each; also
Complete in one volume, paper cover, Rs. 2-10.
Or Handsomely bound cloth, gilt top, Rs. 4-6.

"Royal Academy Pictures" is the only publication that gives an adequate idea of the exhibits, including as it does many pictures that do not appear in any similar work.

BLACK AND WHITE. As. 12.

Fine Art Reproductions of the Pictures, Exhibited at the Royal Academy and New Gallery, As. 14.

THE PALL MALL EXTRA. As. 12.
Pictures of 1906.
Illustrated Catalogue of
THE PARIS SALON.
Rs. 2-4.

LE NU AU SALON, PAR VICTOR NADAL. Each Rs. 4-6.

Containing 40 plates in heliotype on tinted grounds from the principle pictures of the Nude in this year's Salon; each accompanied by description and critical letterpress. Pictorial cover.

WALTER EMANUEL'S NEW MANUAL.

Puck Among the Pictures. Illustrations by Norman Morrow. As. 14.

A playful critic lets himself loose among R. A.'s and non-R. A. painters, exhibitors who are "hung" and those who are bidden to go hang, the British public (and particularly the feminine section of it) that goes to picture-galleries to see everything but the pictures, and also among the specimens of the pictorial art which simply invite burlesque. "Puck Among the Pictures" will be indispensable to visitors to the Academy Exhibition.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. DOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

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BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

s supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

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28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
VAKATAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gaston Geary, Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. GLAZEBROOK, TEJPAL AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 31st May, 1908, Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL has RETIRED from the abovenamed firm which will henceforth be continued and carried on by the other partners therein, Messrs. N. S. GLAZEBROOK and NARANJI DWARKADAS alone.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
by his constituted Attorney.
E. PHILIP COMBER,
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
NARANJI DWARKADAS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 975 of 1907.

MAHOMED BIN HOOSEIN MATAR, of Bombay, Arab, residing at Pydhoni, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

VS.

(1) GULABCHAND HIRABHAI GHELABHAI and (2) A boy unnamed; the son of HIRABHAI GHELABHAI, being the heirs of the said Hirabhai Ghelabhai, both residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort, Bombay, and both minors by their guardian as litem WILLIAM JAMES HOWARD, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Commissioner of the Honourable Court, residing at Apollo Chambers within the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1908, and the order of the same Court bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1908, appointing me Special Commissioner. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hirabhai Ghelabhai deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 12th day of December, 1907, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my office, within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1908.

R. D. SETHNA,
Special Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 246 of 1902.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD. .....Plaintiffs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 14th day of April, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Company and the Defendants in

LOT NO. 1.
BHAJIPALLA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar where of is the Church of Saint DeEsperance, situate on the Northern side of Bhajipalla Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property now or late of Esabbhoy Thanawalla, on the East by a passage and beyond that the property now or late of Eswar Canji, on the South by Bhajipalla Street aforesaid, and on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 714-15, Street Nos. 82,84-1-2, and are Registered by the Fazandar under No. 39, and were formerly in the occupation of Ajeeboo, widow of Amadally Kumroodin and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.
MAZAGAON PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Church Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 181 sq. yds and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by Church Street aforesaid, on the East by a public passage, on the South by Dookur Street and on the West by a private passage and which said premises are assessed in the Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 263, New No. 11569, Old Survey No. 513, and New Survey No. 3303, and in the Books of Municipality under Ward No. 6809, Street No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 3.
THAKOREDWAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold ground situate in the Oart known as Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Oart, on the North side of Dhaswadi, in Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts, together with the shed, buildings or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Oart now or late of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on the East by the property now or late of Vicoajee Dadabhoy Mehta, on the South by the passage of the said Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Oart, and on the West by the property now or late of Narayen Raghunath and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 4355, Street No. 53, and are registered together with the rest of the said Oart in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, and New Survey No. 280, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants of their tenants, held for a term of 30 years from 1st November, 1897, at the monthly rent of Rs. 9.

LOT NO. 4.
MATUNGA PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Tocca vacant land, situate on the South side of Gowari, passage at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger peace of land, admeasuring 6523 sq. yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gowari passage aforesaid, on the East by the property now or late of Jao D'Souza, on the South by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Rangjee Talaksey, and on the West by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Zillia Hassan and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A-15346, A-14756, and New Survey No. A-27 and is now in the possession of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Dated this 4th day of May, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own nose, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS KARRI JARRAH Co., (1903) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Managua.
Telegrams No. 638.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

SPORT AND PASTIMES.

	Rs. A.
MOTORS & MOTORING.	
THE AMATEUR MOTORIST. By Max Pemberton. With 68 Illustrations	10 15
MOTORS & MOTORING. By Henry J. Spooner	0 14
TEN YEARS OF MOTORS & MOTOR RACING. By Charles Jarrott, with a coloured Frontispiece and 40 other Illustrations	6
CRICKET.	
THE COMPLETE CRICKETER. By Albert E. Knight. With 50 Illustrations	4 0
CRICKET. Edited by Horace G. Hutchinson (the "Country Life" Library of Sport). Illustrated	10 15
CRICKET. By C. B. Fry, K. S. Ranjitsinji and others	0 12
WISDEN'S CRICKETERS' ALMANACK for 1908. Full scores and Bowling Analyses of all important Matches played in 1907 ...	0 12
CRICKET RECORDS. With a Commentary. By A. C. Coxhead	0 12
FOOTBALL.	
THE COMPLETE RUGBY FOOTBALLER on the New Zealand system. By D. Gallaher and W. J. Stead. With 35 Illustrations ...	5 0
Football (*Badminton Library*). By various authors.	5 4
RUGBY FOOTBALL. (The Isthmian Library) By B. Fletcher Robinson. Illustrated ...	3 12
RUGBY FOOTBALL. By Jerome J. Rahilly.	0 12
RUGBY FOOTBALL. By Harvey Vassall. (*All England Series.*	0 12
BILLIARDS.	
MODERN BILLIARDS. By John Roberts and others. Edited by F. M. Hotine. With 921 Diagrams and other Illustrations ...	4 8
PRACTICE STROKES AT BILLIARDS. For Tables of all sizes. By the Editor of "Modern Billiards"	0 12
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS and how to Play it. By John Roberts. With 142 Diagrams	0 12
FUN ON THE BILLIARD TABLE. Being a Collection of Amusing Tricks and Games for Amateurs. With Diagrams. By "Stancliffe"	1 14
ATHLETICS.	
Athletics, (*Badminton Library*). By various writers...	5 4
ATHLETICS. Isthmian Library. By W. Beach Thomas. Illustrated...	3 12
ATHLETICS OF TO-DAY. By Harold Graham	0 12
Athletics. (*All-England Series.*) By H. H. Griffin...	0 12

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

7 LARGE GLASS FRONTED SHOW CASES, made in solid blackwood. Apply personally sharp.

EVANS FRASER AND CO.

WANTED.

A CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, European or Native, with experience of Blow Room, Card-Room, Ring and Mull. One with good knowledge of engineering and holding a first class certificate will be preferred. Apply personally or communicate to the following address :—

MANOREDAS HARAKHCHAND,
Chippi Chawli, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES facing front Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 120. Also TWO GODOWNS in same house. Rent Rs. 75 and 100. Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

TWO ROOMS, with Bathroom attached, in a cool Flat, on Apollo Bunder, facing South, suitable for a married couple without children. Separate entrance and part use of Kitchen, fitted with English Stove. Unfurnished, Rs. 75; Furnished, Rs. 85. Apply Box No. 1195, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

ABBOTT'S BEST
"WATER PROOFS"
FOR GENTS.
MARK OUR PRICES :

COATS, Size—	46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs.	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	14-8	15-0
INVERNESSES.—	46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs.	17-0	17-8	18-0	18-8	19-0	19-8

FOR CASH ONLY.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IN

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPTT. TO THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawingroom suite of sofas, and chairs, almiras, cupboards, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, hat and book-stand, iron safe, tables, teapoys, quarter and half plate cameras, 1 set prismatic compass and clinometer, 6 Volumes Modern Electric Practice.

1 Very old English-made table clock by Barraud and Lund, Cornhill, London, 1879.

By order of the Superintendent of the David Sassoon Reformatory Unserviceable stores such as old turning lathes, bolts and nuts, files, planes and furniture.

AT 3 P.M.

The property of an European Gentleman, leaving Bombay:—

1 English rubber-tyred victoria with a bay Australian mare, 14-2 hands, believed to be sound with harness.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 glass fronted brougham.

Auction SALE of Structure Known as the Skating Rink for Removal.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), in separate lots, the structure known as the Skating Rink on the Cruikshank Road, Esplanade, consisting of 13 girders of 3 inches by 1½ inch T-iron, each of 60 feet span with the supporting posts 23 feet high from shoe plates, about 500 running feet, of corrugated iron fencing, 8 feet high with the wood posts and framing, about 8,000 square feet of teakwood flooring boards of 3, 4 and 5 inches wide and 1¼ inch thick, tongued and grooved with the 5 by 3 rafters.

The structure is admirably adopted for a store or godown.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), MESSRS. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Thorburn House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green's Restaurant, the valuable and artistic French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, marble-topped chippendale pattern tables and teapoys, drawingroom fan pattern suite of sofas and chairs, lined of flowered plush, cabinets, tired topped teapoys, corner cabinets, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash hand tables, clothes-presses, chest-of-drawers, roll topped office table, fancy curtains, Indian carpets, rich glassware and porcelain-ware, best platedware, China and Doulton flower vases and pedestals, sweet-toned brass framed grand cottage piano by Rose & Co., etc., the property of K. Creyk, Esqr., Manager, Messrs. John Roberts and Co. proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE of a dwelling-house at COOMBARWADA, DADAR.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the administrator of the estate of the late Caetan Francis DeSouza, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, with a dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Dadar in the cart called Tooterow, admeasuring 106 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 3,329, Street No. 793 and bounded on the East by the house of Pandoo Heraji Kavli, on the West by the house of Doming Rodrick, on the South by the house of Lores Nunes and on the North by the cart of Pandoo Heraji Kavli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at Meher Mansion,
opposite the Cooperage near the Bandstand.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Miss E. Underwood, as above, her household furniture, consisting of rich drawingroom sofas, chairs, low chairs, velvet-lined folding chairs, corner shelves, Japanese cabinet, teapoys, side tables, dining table and chairs, sideboards, pedestals, cupboards, beside a collection of vases, pictures and wall ornaments, glassware, crockery, cutlery, and a full size double bellows camera with rectilinear lense.

The goods will be on view three days previous to Sale and catalogues obtained from the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Valuable Immovable Property at Nagdevi Street, out of Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
Suit No. 242 of 1906.

Fatmabai, widow of Ebrahim Hassam Mansoor.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Goolam Hussein Ebrahim Mansoor and others.....Defendants.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from M. R. Jayaker, Esqr., Bar-at-Law, the Special Commissioner, appointed herein by the consent Decretal Order of reference, dated the 10th day of January, 1908, in the above suit and pursuant to the above Decretal Order, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908, on the premises the undermentioned property at 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground together with its messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dawoodjee Goolam Mahomedan Street of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176-8-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 246, Street Nos 188,192 and bounded as follows:

That is to say, on the east by the said Dawood Kazi Street, on the North by the property of Mahomed Sailey Dawji, on the west by the sweeper's passage and on the south by the property of Borah Chandabhoy Allibhoy Mohaliah.

Printed copies of particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Nadirshaw B. Vakil, Esqr., Attorney to the plaintiff, No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned and the title deeds can be inspected at the office of the said Mr. Nadirsha B. Vakil

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE, 1908.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that at night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. Use surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, where the main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Prices in England, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wearmouth 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Norfolk 2,506 tons, Captain D. Buckley, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajah, 3,633 tons, Captain P. J. Morgan sailed yesterday for Augar (Java) in ballast.

THE steamer Shandon 2,466 tons, Captain A. E. Stiles sailed yesterday for Portsaid (for order) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Asgard 2712 tons Captain B. Reamam arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE French mail steamer Salazie 2,553 tons, Captain Ailland sailed on Saturday for Naumea and Australian ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 931 tons Captain H. McDearmid arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

THE Australian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Koerber 3164 tons, Captain A. Forester arrived in Bombay harbour on the 20th instant from Trieste etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee 993 tons. Captain G. J. Jourden arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Bunder Abbas with a general cargo, 38 cases opium and 7 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Ganvereneur 2,120 tons Captain Barmeister arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durbane &c. with a general cargo and 123 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s, steamer Lawada 2,124 tons, Captain C. H. Lane arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Miss Latchford as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain W. Moxon arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi etc. with a general cargo, 30 cases opium 1 horse and 4 cabin and 86 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 19th June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 20.

Auchendale...2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Budree .....1489 London .....Sbah S N Co of India
Braunfels ...3588 Schmake.....W & A Grabam & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Delta .....1780 Snow .....Shanghai ...8-7 P & O Co
Garscube.....2397 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall .....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Gouverneur....2120 Barmeister.....A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson, A'werp		25-6	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer Dunkirk		30-6	F M & Co
C & R Norbadia..	1960	Sewell ...	P Gulf...	22-6	M M &Co
D & E Chanda ...	3951	Tice,..	Antwerp ...	3-7	M M & Co
F Kagoshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	27-6	N Y Kaisha
G Hoseinee	998	Gordin	Persian Gulf	27-6	B & P S N Co
K Castello ...	2309	Runton...	Hull ...	24-6	F Muir & Co
M Ras Ben	2497	Morris ...	Repairing ...		S Wallace & Co
O Ivydene ...	2277	Yule	London	6-7	Bombay Co
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstede	Hburg	27-6	W & A G & Co

Offside N

Kola.....	510	Cole...	Busreh	25-6	M M & Co

Offside M

Rydal Hall...	2139	Jones.....	N F	20-6	K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Thornbeck 2348 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Show W & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Cal'ta ..	4786	Rae ...	L'pool	26-6 K N & Co
2	Scindia...8253	Keleo...	L'pool...	25-6	W & A G & Co
3	Mazagon 3270	Lowe	Calcutta...	24-6	M M & Co
4	Sandon Hall 3293	Main...	K'chi	27-6	K Nixon & Co
6	Salazie 2688	Ailland...	Australia	20-6	M M & Co
7	Silesia...3340	Radonicich...	Kobe...	24-6	A L S N Co
10	& 11 Egypt...4178	Summers...	London	4-7	P & O Co
12	Marmora...5239	Weston	Shanghai...	24-6	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Hoseinee s	Jourden	Bunder Abbas June 13
20	Lawada s.....	Lane.....	Calcutta May 23
	Gouverneur s	Barmeister ...	Durban May 30
	Linga s	McDedarmid..	Karachi, June 18
	Koerber s	Foreste.....	Trieste June 3
21	Dwarka s	Moxon	Persian Gulf &c
	Asgard s	Reamam	Calcutta June 7

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Wellington s	Hosking	Hamburg
	Fairport s.....	Grey	Calcutta
	Salazie s	Ailland	Noumea &c
	Oceana s	Hayward	London
21	Norfolk s	Buckley	Calcutta
	Shandon s	Stiles	Portsaid
	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta
	Rajah s	Morgan	Java

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Egypt for London.
" Oriental for London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.
ADEN SUNDAY JUNE 14.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
May 28	Kintail	Cardiff	12	Calcutta
29	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Sea	12	
30	H. M. S. Philomel	Sea	12	
June 5	Woodcock	Benadir Coast	12	
5	Gryfevale	Hongkong	9	Port Said
5	Africa	D'Jibonti	10	Hodeidah
7	Mahallah	Red Sea Ports	9	Red Sea Ports
7	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	8	Perim
7	Moldavia	London	7	Sydney
7	Wissmann	Hodeidah	10	Hodeidah
9	Maas	Busreh	9	Rotterdam
9	Silesia	Trieste	9	Kobe via Bm'by
9	Dandolo	Venice	9	Calcutta
9	Shadwell	Negapattam	9	Marseilles
9	Sonneberg	Bangkok	9	Bremen
10	Persia	Kobe via B'my	10	Trieste
10	Flavio Gioia	Massawa	10	Massawa
10	Binger	D'Jibouti	11	D'Jibouti
10	Nubia	London	10	China
11	Chyebassa	Bombay	11	Antwerp
11	Falcon	Berbera	11	
11	Guildhall	Manchester	11	Busreh
11	Persia	Bombay	11	London
13	Salazie	Marseilles	13	Sydney
13	Prinz Ludewing	Hamburg	13	Yokohama
13	Gueisnan	Sydney	13	Bremen
13	Adour	Madagascar	13	Marseilles
14	Madura	Zanzibar	13	
14	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	13	
14	Dilwara	London	14	Calcutta
14	Koerber	Trieste	14	Bombay

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Chattan, arrived at London on the morning of the 19th instant.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's. s.s. India arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 20th instant.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Florican	Calcutta
11	Aparima	London
15	Lindula	Negapatam
16	Longton Hall	Coast
16	Palamcotta	Rangoon
17	Matiana	London
17	Thongwa	Straits
18	Clan Sinclair	Coast
18	Umkuz	Natal

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—300 bales wool, B Hurbham; 18 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 187 cwts turmeric, D Passoo and Co; 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 27 bales wool, J Samirwal; 30 bales wool, L Padamsee; 50 bales wool, M Jetha.

Clan Colquhoun s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—23 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co; 66 bales twist, Greeves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Calcutta s—11,068 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Castello s—2,100 cwts myrabollums, A Khimjee; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H B Trading Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—1,000 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 150 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Chanda s—206 bales cotton, 11,900 cwts castorseed, 11,912 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 tons manganesoere, K Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—187 cwts turmeric, D Passoo and Co; 520 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castello s—51 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Marmora s—9 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 90 cwts kismiss M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—15 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—550 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Silisia—s 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru s—425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 350 bales cotton, H. M. Madraswalla and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kagoshima Maru s—4 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbe and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—117 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 22th June.

214—Detail for week ending 27th June 1908:—

Tuesday 23rd.—"M" Company Parade on Company Parade ground at 3-15 p m.

"I" Company Parade on Company Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Company Parade on Company Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.

Wednesday 24th.—"H" Company Parade on Company Parade ground at 5 p m.

Thursday 25th.—"L" Company at 7-45 a.m. on Company Parade ground.

"I" Company at 4-15 p.m. on Company Parade ground.

"M" Company at 3-15 p. m. on Company Parade ground.

Friday 26th.—"K" Company (John Connon School) Parade on Company Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion....	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	5	4	86

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,727
This date last year 4 3 83

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

June 20th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	40	44	1
B	140	98	4
C	85	186	6
D	54	16	0
E	198	65	7
F & G	53	2	1
Total to date...	570	361	19
Total rats killed.....			931

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

FERNANDES VELLOZ—SEQUEIRA.—May 30, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul, by the Rev. Father Pern, Vicar General and in charge Bishop, Daman, Felician B. Fernandes Velloz, L. C. E., to Annie, daughter of Mr. V. Sequeira.

GULBURGA, DECCAN.
BIRTH.

RAMSAY.—June 19, at Gulburga, Deccan, the wife of Richard Ramsay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

BARWELL—June 13, at Murree, the wife of Captain E. E. Barwell, 57th Wilde's Rifles, F. F., of a son.

DAWSON—June 8, at Maubin, the wife of A T Dawson, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

HARDINGE—June 10, at Twin Lodge, Maymyo, the wife of B H Hardinge, Asst. Engineer, P W D, Toungoo, of a son.

PERKINS.—June 8, at Barian, Murree Hills, the wife of Assistant Surgeon G. H. Perkins, of a daughter.

WOODFALL.—June 7, at Bezwada, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Woodfall, a son.

WACE—June 17, at Carlton House, Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. S. L. Wace, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—June 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Jules F. Williams, at Rangoon, a of son.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—SNADDEN.—June 10, by the Rev. T. Fisher, Lieut. W. R. Carey, 53rd Sikhs, F. F., son of Lieut.-Colonel W. N. Carey, Meerut, Essex, to Ethel Snadden, daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Smadden, Burma Police.

GROSHOEZ—COCKS—At the English Church, Tuticorin, by the Rev. A. J. Godden, assisted by the Rev. F. R. Cocks (father of the bride), Lieut. A. E. Groshoez, R. N. R., Madras Port Department, to Ethel Cocks.

KEITH—ANDERSON—June 17, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Bangalore, Charles Napier, son of Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel J. Forbes Keith, I. M. S. (retired), and Mrs. Keith, of Kensington, to Mabel Katherine, youngest daughter of the late J. Stuart Anderson, and Mrs. Anderson, of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

HARKNESS—June 7, at Debra Dun, Bruce Harkness, D. S. Police (retired), United Provinces, aged 66 years.

MALLING—June 11, Isabella, beloved wife of Charles Malling, of the I. F. Co., Ltd, aged 46 years.

RUNDLE—May 31, William Rundle, Inspector of Police, Mergui, aged 29 years and 8 months.

ST. ROMAINE—June 11, at No. 3 Merchant Street, Rangoon, Mrs. Mary Catherine St. Romaine, relict of the late Charles St. Romaine, 55 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

A NEW APERIENT.

Kemp's "PURGATONES," a safe and reliable aperient, suitable for everybody.

Purgatones "Strong," per bottle 12 As.
Purgatones "Adult," " " 10 "
Purgatones "Infant," " " 8 "

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 5-56m., 6-10a.; Low water, 11-48m.

Football, The Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m. The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1'15m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 7-19m., 7-13a.; Low water, 0-54m., 1-12a.

Wednesday, June 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona. Berar Manufacturing Company, 2 Dalal Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 8-32m., 8-12a. Low water, 1-46m., 2-20a.

Thursday, June 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 9-29m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-33m., 3-18a.

Friday, June 26.—Cricket matches, Bombay Gymkhana A. Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana; B. Team vs. Government Telegraph. Public Holiday: Celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 10-18m., 9-52a. Low water, 3-16m., 4-9a.

MISSING PEARL.—Umar Isa, an Arab pearl-merchant, was examining a pearl worth Rs. 1,000, near the third-story window of his house in Babula Tank Road on Friday, when it fell from his hand on the road below and was missed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A supplemental mail for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Laxman Ranu (25), while driving his cart fully laden with boxes containing hardware, along Nagdevi street, sustained serious injuries owing to the boxes falling over his body, the result of an accidental breaking of the centre pole of the cart. He was removed to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital. Syed Mahomed Nurkhan, while leaning out of a second-storey window on Falkland road lost his balance, and falling from a height of 23 feet, fractured his skull. He was removed to the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

FAREWELLS TO A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—A correspondent writes:—During the time that he held the appointment of Assistant Vicar of St. Peter's, Bandora, the Rev. Father Creado spared no pains to discharge his duties zealously, ever ready to promote the welfare, spiritual and temporal, of the people amongst whom he worked. His winning manners, kindly disposition and devotion to duty, had gained him many friends amongst all classes of people, and the parishioners of St. Peter's looked up to him as a sincere friend and well-wisher. The news of his transfer from the station was, therefore received in every home and at every hearth with feelings of genuine sorrow, and his residence was flooded with streams of visitors: friends of every nationality and creed, non-parishioners and parishioners, Christians and non-Christians, Hindus and Khojas, all flocked to see him. Before his departure to Bhavnagar as Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church there, he was made the recipient of three addresses: one from the ladies of The Seven Dolours Confraternity, the second from the Catholic Fishermen's Association, and the third was presented by parishioners, friends, well-wishers and admirers. All these addresses bore testimony to the deep reverence, affection and love felt and entertained towards the Reverend gentleman, and expressed the heartfelt regret of the public at the departure of a beloved pastor, of a genuine friend, and of a sympathetic adviser and consoler in times of difficulty, sorrow and distress. All these addresses were presented on three separate occasions in the St. Sebastian's Catechism school, which was crowded at each time with a large concourse of people, Parsis, Khojas, and Hindus even participating in the functions, and the St. Paul's Band discoursing in their usual capital style sweet music to the delight of the gatherings. He has done much good at Bandora, not only to his parishioners but also to others, and judged by his deeds he will be remembered for his goodness and benevolence, especially in connection with the mortuary chapel in the Plague cemetery, which he built out of his own funds and by his unceasing labours, and his absence will not be easily forgotten. In sickness and in sorrow he visited the poor and the heavy of heart, administering the Sacraments and moving amongst the most lowly and most miserable as a ministering angel, like another Damian, worthy to be reckoned as a jewel of the secular priesthood. The best wishes of Bandora follow him to Bhavnagar, and that his ministry there may prove even more successful, and that he may gather abundant rich harvest in the Lord's Vineyard is the prayer of all who have benefited by his ministry and profited by his advice and friendship in Bandora.

CONTRABAND MEAT.

In the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has convicted Gulam Nur, a Julaiha, for importing to Bombay, on 20th March last, 105lbs. of contraband buffalo meat from Coorla, in contravention of Section 412 of the Municipal Act, and fined him from Rs. 40. Accused had been let out, in the beginning of the proceedings, on a bailable warrant; but he having failed to appear on the specified day, a non-bailable warrant was issued against him, and he was arrested. He explained that he was sick and therefore was unable to be present on the day signified to him as fixed for the hearing of the case. The excuse was allowed by the Court, and his surety was discharged.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, son of the deceased Baronet, has received a telegram from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor from Poona, expressive of his sympathy for Lady Jamsetjee and family for the death of Sir Jamsetjee, of which he had heard with great regret. Mr. Rustomji has also received a telegram from His Highness the Gaekwar and His Highness the Aga Khan to a similar effect. A general meeting of the "Society for the Protection of the intrests of Zoroastrians" is to be held in the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution to-morrow to express regret for the great loss the Society has sustained by the death of Sir Jamsetjee, fourth Baronet, etc. A meeting of Parsee citizens was held at Rajkote on Saturday last in connection with the celebration of the festival of Zoroaster, when resolutions were passed expressive of their deep regret for the death of Sir Jamsetjee, and for sending a letter of condolence to the new Baronet and the family of the deceased. Besides Bombay, the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Sir Jamsetjee were performed in Poona, Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Broach, Bulsar, Karanj, Gandevi, Oodwada, Surat, Navsari, Mora, and other places. Telegrams expressive of sympathy were received by the family from Shanghai, Hubli, Budneira, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Satara, Cawnpore, Belgaum, Bhownagar, Rajkote, Madras, Indore, etc.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. of the 21st June 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Min.
Turkey ...	20	3	20 p. m.	16	10
Teheran ...	21	1	11 p. m.	0	44
Suez	21	2	20 p. m.	0	16

NOTICE

Turkish route right (21-6-08).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted within Indian frontier between Myitta and Sinbyudin (20-6-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Paking interrupted between Maccors and Paking (20-6-08).

TAXATION ON PALM TREES AND THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every schoolboy in India knows the history as to how England came in possession of Bombay, which was made over in 1661 by the King of Portugal in dowry, on his daughter's marriage with Charles II. The fisherman's village, as Bombay of those days was known to history, was ceded to Great Britain under certain stipulations, the most important whereof was the one relating to proprietary rights of the village land-holders. This condition imposed a binding upon Britishers to confirm in perpetuity the assessment as it was fixed under the Portuguese administration on all landed properties and trees situated on such estates. The Government have faithfully carried out their part of the contract with regard to land, the assessment whereon is charged up to this date under the old settlement, and is popularly known as Pension Tax. However, after the advent of the English a tax of Rs. 1-8 was levied per cocoanut tree and a license fee of Rs. 2 was levied which by gradual increase was raised to Rs. 50. The taxation scale of Rs. 1-8 was maintained for about 143 years. In 1833 the tax was raised for the first time, and after gradual increments was carried to Rs. 6 per tree in 1873. It was again raised to Rs. 7 in the next year and to Rs. 9 in 1875. Three years later the Abkari administration was foisted on the country, and the tax on cocoanut trees was raised under its auspices straightway to Rs. 15 in the year 1878-79, and to Rs. 18 in the ensuing year. This tax was maintained at this preposterously high rate for about a year. Under this last mentioned tax, the Bhandari was free both to vend raw toddy and to sell liquor distilled from his toddy. Close upon this increased taxation came the order from the Government by which the Bhandari was not to pay the tree tax, and he was not allowed to sell raw toddy; but he was permitted to sell toddy liquor after the payment of a distillery duty of Rs. 2-6 per gallon. The only toddy that they allowed to sell in raw state was that tapped from date trees. This was the last straw that broke the Bhandaris' backs and the result was a strike. The latter resolved to discontinue the sale of toddy to the public and thus to rob the Administration of its revenue, and further to purchase liquor from the distillers on a payment of a fee of Rs. 2-6-0 per gallon from toddy tapped from their respective trees. But the latter course they found unremunerative, and in a short time things came to such a pass that no cocoanut and brab trees were tapped in Bombay, and the Bhandaris discontinued tapping some 18,000 of the most productive trees which they tapped before.

But this did not close the chapter of hardships for the public. The city originally obtained its supply, though at enhanced

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE GOVERNMENT SUBORDINATE.

The "Sind Gazette".—The recent strike of Government Signallers in the Telegraph Department has brought very forcibly to the fore the great and grave question of the treatment usually meted out to its subordinates by the Supreme Power. Does it treat its men as though they were humans with brains, or does it look upon them with contempt, and treat them as mere automatons; soulless, lifeless, brainless creatures worthy only of being paid a monthly pittance so that their integral parts may be saved from crumbling away, and used as occasion demands? It cares not for the mind of the automaton, only its hands and feet; as long as these oscillate when on duty, and indite the required message, what matters it where or how it passes its time when not on duty. This studied indifference by Government to the needs of its subordinates when off duty, was, in a great measure the keynote to the spirit of discontent which culminated in a general strike, happily now past and over, thanks to the level headedness and tact of some of those in power.

A man's actions, in fact the entire good or bad in a man, are often vitally affected by his environments; make these suitable and elevating, and the re-action in favour of his employee must set in, and "vice versa." The entire self of a man can be changed beyond recognition by the subtle influence of his surroundings. No people on the face of the earth understand this more thoroughly than the Japanese; with them the science of external surroundings has been studied to a fine art and brought to the pitch of perfection. A black bird by being constantly surrounded by white objects, a white cage, white attendants, white rooms and food, gradually but surely changes and becomes in time a white bird no longer recognisable in its new garb as the original black bird. What therefore is true of mess birds, so supposed brainless creatures, must most truly be true with respect to man, that figure-head of all creation. Does the Supreme Power recognise this and act accordingly? We say without fear of contradiction, it does not; its subordinates are not helped to "rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things" Railway Companies have to a great extent, realised the necessity, the vital necessity of providing suitable quarters, and wholesome recreation for their men, and so have the Military, and Institutes, Soldiers Homs, and Volunteer Clubs got the welcome of that reasonable desire on their part to raise their men on to those stepping stones, those platforms of self respect and independence that benefit not only the men themselves, but indirectly, also their employers. Surround a man with the environment of a good club, not a drinking bar, feed his brain with clean literature, books and newspapers, provide him with recreation and indoor and outdoor exercise, and he must be bettered thereby, he must rise, and feel that he is no automaton, no time server, no slave, but a reasonable and essential cog in the world's machinery. Look at the great firms at Home, Cadburys, the Lever Brothers, and the Railway Companies; their first care is the looking after of their men, not while at work, but when off duty, and why? because they have realised that the crucial point, the difference between success and failure lies in the treatment they mete out to the man who works by the sweat of his brow and not in the treatment of highly paid officials; these can well look after themselves, and pay for their social advantages.

Does Government ever realise the necessity for timely and monetary aid to benefit its hundreds and thousands of subordinates, men drawing from 50 to 250 a month? No, never! 'Once a subordinate, always a subordinate,' is their feeble, irritating old adage. It does not want its men to rise socially, but to remain where they are, and to be satisfied with their lot. The poor Eurasian signaller or clerk in most of the large towns of India, goes home to his miserable quarters after a day's hard work, and probably sits alone absolutely crushed, with no spirit in him an inert mass of bone and flesh and feeble brain; and why is he thus so miserable an object? For two reasons: he is per. haps under-fed and underpaid in these days of keen competition and high prices, and cannot afford a better home; or else his environment slowly but surely has sapped all the manliness, the intellectuality, and the spirit out of him: and his movements thenceforth are retrograde and not progressive. He resents it but is powerless to act, and this continues till a strike blazes across the supposed calm horizon of a self-satisfied Government, and matters are not what they seem. The worm has turned, and his past experiences and treatment are no longer smothered, hidden from view, but placed before the full glare of public opinion. All the discomforts, the pecuniary losses, the estrangement and bitter feelings, of a strike could be avoided if the heads of departments only realized that their subordinates are men who need encouragement, and not silent, studied insult and discouragement.

Many may be wanting, many may be only suitable targets for the darts of an official's scorn, for all that is un-English in them but the vast majority of the subordinates of India are a hard working, deserving, and we may say intellectual set of men, patient and painstaking, and very often obliged to 'hossed' by officials who cannot touch them in either office routine, or office brain, yet uncomplaining Provide for these men Institutions, Clubs, Recreation and Reading Rooms, let their status be raised, remove the eye of scorn, encourage the aspiring and the clever ones, and once they feel environment is conducive to nobler feelings, higher aims and inspirations they will perforce be better men and better citizens of our great Empire.

OPIUM IN CEYLON.

The "Ceylon Observer."—All who have taken an active part, or even an interest in urging "Opium Reform"—if we may so speak—in Ceylon must feel indebted to the Governor and his Executive advisers for the frank and, on the whole, acceptable way in which the Report and Recommendations of the Opium Commissioners have been received and adopted. To Sir Henry McCallum our thanks are specially due for the course he has adopted, notwithstanding personal predilections or opinions not quite in accordance with those of the Commissioners. In Sir Henry Blake's Commission of five members, there were only two whose final decisions could be said to have been regarded as foregone conclusion; and the Report furnished being a unanimous one, it is only fair to assume that the course of the investigation and the weight of evidence had made that result an inevitable one. Most significant of all, surely, is that the Principal Civil Medical Officer of the Colony should take a leading part in recommending the Report (which we give in full in a special "Supplement" to-day) to the favourable consideration of the Government. Much had been made by Sir Henry Blake and is still made by a section of the local press, of the fact that the island's hospital returns show no opium victims as receiving treatment and that the opinions of so many medical officers afford—as the Governor says—"little justification for alarm." Now, all this is, we consider, quite satisfactorily explained by that paragraph in the Report (endorsed, if not framed, by Sir Allan Perry) which states that "habitual users of opium do not suffer from active disease," and dread having their opium stopped as would be the case in hospitals." The part we have italicised is sufficient answer to nearly all the medical reports relied on by Sir Henry Blake and other critics in the press. Another statement in the Report fully justified by the authentic statistics collected should, we think, cause every reflecting educated person—with any sense of neighbourly responsibility—to approve of the decision arrived at by the Governor and Lord Crewe. It is that if the opium shops were continued "there is the gravest risk of the opium habit becoming general amongst the native population of the island." It is a fair inference from the information in the "Appendices," that whereas 60 years ago, not more than a few hundreds (perhaps scores) of Sinhalese ever touched opium, now there must be over 20,000 who have become users, if not victims of the drug, and judging by the way the rents for licenses have increased, the customers at the village shops must, in our opinion, have been increasing at a geometrical, rather than arithmetical rate of progression. Now, whatever may be said for those who have got accustomed to the drug, we have good reason to believe that with the closing of the licensed shops, the "manufacture" of fresh customers, should cease, and any additions to the list of habitual users among the Sinhalese, should be few and far between. But, it is now urged in certain official circles, and echoed in a section of the press, notably by our evening contemporary, that an inevitable result of the "Opium Reform" will be an increase in customers to the arrack and drink shops. Now, we might fairly ask whether any one can point to such a result in any other country where the free sale of opium has been stopped? In Japan for instance, there has been a "Prohibition" experience of several years; and yet we have never seen in official or missionary report, or adverse criticism of Japanese policy, any reference to an increase in the use of intoxicating drink as a result of the change. American administrators in the Philippines have manifested not the slightest fear of such an evil, nor of an increase in smuggling, although they must have many hundreds of islands and ports to watch, in the application of their most drastic measures for the suppression of any trade in importing or selling opium. But, in Ceylon, we are already referred (rather triumphantly) to the increased prices paid for the "Arrack Rents" for next year as certain evidence that the renters and their retailers expect more customers because of the drug shops closing. Now this is very plausible and apt to carry away a locally inexperienced Governor and Colonial Secretary. But, let us point to the indubitable fact in the past history of the Colony, that a period of increased activity in Public Works—in Railway Extension and outlay especially—is always recognised by Arrack Renters as a time when with more money paid to the labouring and artificer class, they can (unfortunately) be sure of an increased harvest for the drink shops. The active prosecution of the Ratnapura in addition to the Negombo Railways, of a large expenditure on rail-road buildings, reclamation and Harbour Works in Colombo, of increased activity on the part of the P. W., Survey and Land Settlement Departments—all meaning a greatly increased distribution of money among a large body of the people, should inevitably—under present circumstances—bring increased offers for the Arrack Rents to the Government; and for that very reason, the cost of Licenses (and the import duty on drink) should be increased, and all palm toddy, allowed to ferment, must be taxed—to the benefit both of the General and Municipal revenues. Again, it is anticipated that the smuggling of opium and its illicit sale are like'y to develop into a regular trade, and the case of Burma is referred to. The difference between a little island like Ceylon and a country like Burmah with a land boundary line of thousands of miles to China, French and Siamese territory, makes the comparison absolutely ridiculous. It would require a regular army of Preventive Officers, to ensure that no opium was smuggled from China or other adjacent States into Burmah. But, surely, what can be done with absolute success in the many islands of Japan (and now of the Philippines) can be done by British officers for the one island of Ceylon? If not, the Government must be moved to send their smartest young civilian to study the preventive measures of the Japanese and Americans. Full notice of very heavy penalties both for smuggling and illicit sale must be freely and widely promulgated in all the Vernaculars, both here and on the opposite coast of India: and for a time at least, there should, from next year, be one or two special Opium Detectives appointed for the different ports. Suitable rewards should be offered for information leading to detection. We think we have now touched on all the points that have been raised by way of criticism. We regret that space cannot be found for the evidence appended to the Reports; but we may say in conclusion that any one—who is specially interested, and who has any remaining doubt as to the necessity and importance of the course recommended by the Commission—cannot do better than send on "thirty cents" to the Government Record Office for Sessional Paper No. V, of 1908 and study the evidence of the nine representative Kandyan and Lowcountry Sinhalese headmen who must surely know their own countrymen better than even the Medical Officers of different nationalities whose testimony is quoted.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The "Pioneer":—The sanction given by the Turkish Government to the construction of four additional sections of the Baghdad Railway has been received with much satisfaction in Germany. The financial details have yet to be arranged, but there seems no doubt that these will be settled on the basis proposed by the Porte. The 4 per cent. construction loan of nearly nine millions sterling is to be guaranteed by an annuity of £572,000 (Turkish) dating from 1913 on the surplus of the old revenues ceded for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt, and by the surplus of the tithes already assigned as the kilometric guarantee of the Anatolian Railways. It is not expected that any of the European Powers will raise serious objections to the scheme, though Russia views it with some distrust. The loan will be issued in instalments from next year and the work of construction will extend over seven years. The Anatolian Railway Company have been given a year in which to present their plans, and work should begin next spring. The "Cologne Gazette" in noticing the issue of the necessary sanction at Constantinople dwells upon the political importance to Turkey, of the new sections. They will, it is said, possess little value from the point of view of the world's trade; but "in conjunction with the Hedjaz Railway the new line will constitute an important military asset, and the establishment of means of communication between Constantinople and the Holy Cities of Islam will present a considerable increase in the authority of the Porte throughout the Ottoman Empire." This fact has probably been impressed upon the Sultan and his advisers by the German promoters of the project, who must be well content with the success of the recent negotiations. Their future tactics in placing the loan will be followed with interest. It may be noted that the route over the Taurus range will be by the Tschakyd Tschai valley and not by the pass of the Cicilian Gates, which, as stated by the Cologne paper, has been the chief military and commercial route for centuries. The engineers have evidently found a good alignment along the valley, and their work will be simplified as the French line from Mersina on the Gulf of Alexandretta to Adana is to be utilised for the carriage of materials required for construction.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Empire":—Eight Constables surrounded the temple of Gouranga at Chatra Chowdhuripara, near Serampore, in Bowanie District. The Superintendent of Police, Hoogly, who is a Bengali Brahmin, entered the temple bare-footed and made a search, but no bomb or ammunition was found. A Police Constable in plain clothes watched the temple the day prior to the search

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY.

Details of Expenditure.

The following description of the manner in which the grants for 35 Irrigation Protective Works, in Bombay, have been expended in 1907-1908, and of the proposal for 1908-1909 has been published:—

At Chankapur, a short but high masonry dam, with earthen embankments on low saddles on its flanks, is being constructed to increase the supply to the fine bandharas on the upper part of the Girna River and to supply a small canal on the left bank, with a weir as headwork at Thengoda on the Girna, Rs. 3,50,000 were spent on the work last year ending March 31st, 1908, and Rs. 1,61,850 are allotted for this season. The dam is approaching completion. It is expected that water will be stored for use during the monsoon of 1909. The total storage of the tank is 1,237 million cubic feet.

The Godaveri Canal Project made an excellent progress. The foundations of the large masonry dam on the Darna river near Aswali Station, G. I. P. Railway, were built in across the whole river bed. This is very satisfactory as troubles with wet foundation are now over. At the Nandur-Madmeshwar weir, for the headworks for the Right and Left Bank Canals, the foundation have been well advanced. The head regulators of the canals are combined with the weir. There are two canals, one on each bank. The larger is on the Right Bank and will be 70 miles long. Good progress was made on the upper portion in both earthwork and masonry works. The Left Bank Canals was commenced late in the year. The total estimate for this work is Rs. 95,61,644. The number of work people employed exceeded ten thousand last year. Rs.7,55,540 were spent in the year and it is expected to spend efficiently Rs. 16,00,000 during the current year. This work which will command 240,000 acres in Nasik and Ahmednagar, where famine is often severe, is being energetically pushed on.

The Pravara River Project is adjacent to the Godaveri Canals, the tails of the Right Bank Godaveri and Left Bank of the Pravara will meet near Mamdapur on the Dhond-Manmad Railway. The Project has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and comprises a fine masonry dam to form a storage reservoir at Bhandardara below Kalsubai mountain. The dam is short but will be one of the highest yet constructed. The headworks of the canals will be at the existing Ojhar Weir, about 10 miles below Sangamner, and there are Right and Left Bank Canals. There is a small canal on the Left Bank at present and on the Right a great deal of work was done during the the recent famine. The costs of the project as sanctioned is Rs 86,44,841, which includes the cost of the existing works (Rs. 15,59,206), so that the additional expenditure proposed is about 71 lakhs. It is very desirable to push on to early completion this Pravara Project which will command 228,000 acres around Nevasa and Rahuri in Ahmednagar where famine is often severely felt, but the funds which the Government of India are able to supply are limited and no positive assurance of the annual sum which will be available can be given. It is impossible therefore to enter into large contracts and the work has to be arranged for the year to suit funds available. The Godaveri Canal being under construction and making good progress, is being given the preference as it is thought better to do one work well and complete it quickly, rather than to undertake two works with

INSUFFICIENT MEANS.

The weir at Ojhar forming the headwork of the cannals of the Pravara River Project exists, and the earthworks of the Right Bank Canal are awaiting masonry works. As soon as these masonry works are made, monsoon water can be supplied to the canal and famine prevented; funds which can be spared from the Godaveri, are, therefore, being used to construct the first masonry works of the Right Bank Canal of the Pravara River Project. The division of funds for the current year is—

Rs. 10,00,000 for the Godaveri.
Rs. 94,900, for the Pravara.

The other works to which funds under 35 Protective Irrigation—Famine are devoted are to surveys for Protective Irrigation Works and also to surveys for a Famine Programme. The surveys for the Protective Irrigation Works are the hydrological and hydrographical surveys recommended by the Irrigation Commission. The Godaveri and Pravara projects above-mentioned are the first results from these surveys. For the Deccan the hydrographical and hydrological survey is practically completed and has definitely indicated the best projects for the irrigation of the Deccan.

The next one to be undertaken is the Gokak Canal on the Left Bank of the Ghatprabha River in Belgaum and Bijapur. The project has been prepared and sent up to the Government of India; it is not yet sanctioned but has been admitted to be a sound irrigation project, and the Government of India have asked for a few more engineering details, and for definite proposals for Native States within the area commanded to share the water-supply provided. This information is being prepared. The scheme is a very fine one commanding about 490,000 acres of land and with abundant water supply. The cost is estimated at 165 lakhs. This is the work it is hoped to understand next in order to the Godaveri and Pravara River Projects. The three other great projects which the surveys have shown to be possible are:—

(1) The Kukari Project on the Left Bank of the Bhima in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Investigations are in progress to ascertain whether one large project or three small ones should be proposed.

(2) The Nira Project to irrigate lands on the right bank of the Bhima in Phultun and Sholapur.

(3) And the Ghatprabha Right Bank Canal Project to irrigate lands in Belgaum and Kaladgi.

There are other smaller works practicable, but the above three are the most important.

OTHER WORKS.

The preliminary reports on the Kukari and Ghatprabha Right Bank Projects will be submitted shortly and a description can then be given of the proposed projects. The area irrigable is far greater than at first supposed. Rs. 1,41,760 were spent during the year on these protective surveys and Rs. 75,000 are proposed for the current year. Similar surveys for Khandesh and Gujarat are being arranged for.

A large staff under a special Superintending Engineer has been employed during the year in the preparation of plans and estimates for a programme of famine works. Special attention has been given to the provision of works where the results of the labour will be useful, and sites have been selected for terracing fields, the surface earth to be stripped off, the ground levelled and the soil replaced Lands treated in this way will catch and retain all the rainfall. Sites are also selected for a series of stone weirs across small nullas and flank embankments to divert the water of the small nullas on to the adjacent fields, instead of allowing it to flow away. These are called field embankments and are combined with terracing, so that the waters of the nulls are spread over as large an area as possible and none allowed to escape. In the above designs, each day's work is useful, so that whether large or small numbers of people be employed, good will result from the labour. Sites have also been selected for small tanks, special care being given to choose land where the damage caused by the tank will be small, and less than the benefits created. As a tank work cannot be completed without a considerable body of labour, provision is always made for work of terracing fields near the tank site, so that the work of the tanks will not be commenced until a sufficient body of labour has been collected to make its completion probable.

A programme of work has been prepared for the whole of the Deccan; a similar programme for Khandesh is nearly completed, and one for Gujarat is making good progress. The amount spent during the year ending 31st May 1908 was Rs. 2,28,700 and Rs. 1,82,000 are provided for this year.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The expenditure during the past year and that proposed for the current year on the various works is as follows:—

	1907-08. Rs.	1908-09. Rs.
Chankapur Tank	3,50,000	1,61,850
Godaveri Canal.	7,55,540	10,00,000
Pravara River Works... ...	2 460	94 900
Nira Canal	5,540	6,250
Total Works...	11,13,540	12,63,000
Surveys for Investigation of Protective Irrigation Works.	1,41,760	75,000
Preparation of Famine Programme	2,28,700	1,82,000
Grand Total,...	14,84,000	15,20,000

THE WEATHER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

A survey, yesterday, of the results of the storm here showed, that the damage was even more serious, than had been, at first, supposed; several houses and huts have collapsed, with further loss life. A man and a woman were buried, in some debris, in Phool Bagan, the man being killed and the woman seriously injured. It is still heavily clouded and raining.

River Steamers, coming from Assam side, report that the Soonderbunds are so badly flooded, that wild animals are leaving their lair and coming out, deer especially are in abundance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 20.

Clouds have gathered every evening for the last few days, but little rain fell. What looks like the monsoon, set in this morning at 5 o'clock. It has been raining all day, with small breaks.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The depression in North-east India has moved a short distance in a North-easterly direction, the centre now being between Bogra and Mymensingh. It is decreasing in intensity and is probably, owing to another depression, forming at the head of the Bay; the rainfall meanwhile has been nearly general in the North-east, but has not been very heavy.

Owing to the trough of low pressure being close to the Hills, the winds from the Arabian Sea extended into the United Provinces; there has been local rain in the Submontane Western Districts, the United Provinces and East Rajputana. There have also been a few falls of rain in the West Himalayas and Central Punjab.

In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general, but from the West Coast Districts of the Peninsula, only scattered falls are reported.

The Principal amounts of rainfall are Mergui and Toungoo, one and half inches; Tavoy and Akyab, three inches; Dibrugarh and Mymensingh, two inches; Cherrapoonjee, ten inches; Narayanganj, Calcutta, Darjeeling and Gorakhpur, one and half inches; Berhampore, five inches; Burdwan, three inches; Barisal, Bogra and Patna, one inches; Bareilly, nine inches; Ludhiana, three-quarters of an inch; Lahore, one inch; Ajmer and Calicut two inches.

Skies are more or less clouded throughout India; humidity has increased in the Punjab and the United Provinces; the only area in which the air is drier than usual, is the Central Provinces; temperature is in defect in the Province of Bengal, the West United Provinces, East Rajputana and the Punjab.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and North-east India and local rain in the United Provinces and on the West Coast of Peninsula; also a few falls are likely along the West Himalayas and the Central Provinces.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The depression has again given nearly genera rain in North-East India and is slowly disappearing. In addition, the bay current has again given nearly general rain in Burma, some heavy falls are reported from the coast districts, while the skies are heavily overcast in its field. Trough low pressure is still close against the hills in the United Provinces, where the Arabian Sea monsoon has again given local rain, being heavy in the neighbourhood of Bahraich. It has also occasioned a few falls in Central India, Central Provinces, and Rajputana, but this branch of the monsoon is weakening, skies are clearing in North-West India, and cloud is only moderate in the central parts of the country in the Peninsula. On the west coast rain has again been only light locally. In the extreme north of India few light falls of rain occurred. The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui and Akyab, 2 inches; Tavoy and Bassein, 3 inches; Diamond Island, 6 inches; Toungoo, Dibrugarh and Hasaribagh, 1½ inches; Cherra Poongee, 7 inches; Chittagong and Burdwan, 2 inches; Jessore, 4 inches; Calcutta, Purnea and Patna, 1 inch; Bahraich, 7 inches; Muktesar, 1 inch; Bareilly, 2 inches; Jhansi and Sambhar, ½ inch; and Bombay, 1 inch.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and North-East India, and local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula, few falls in the United Provinces, central parts of the country and along the West Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Lavada" which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports reports having experienced moderate westerly wind and heavy swell.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 20th June 1908 was 29·665 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH JUNE,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, 20th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen; Rawalpindi has had 0·12 inch and Lahore 1·13 inches. Skies have cleared at Rawalpindi and Multan but are still generally moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is normal except at Lahore where it is in excess and Ambala where it is in defect. Temperature has fallen and is very low during the day in the South-East Punjab. Calms prevail in the north but winds are southerly at Multan and northerly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·48 inch and Agra 0·60 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded throughout the division. The moisture in the air has increased and is in excess except in the eastern districts where a defect is shown. Temperature has fallen and both the maximum and minimum are normal or in defect. Winds are south-westerly in the south and north-westerly at Mainpuri and south-easterly at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain is reported from Rajputana; Jaipur records 0·21 inch, Ajmer 2·16 inches and Kotah 0·23 inch. Skies have cleared almost everywhere in the area of rainfall but remain moderately clouded at Karachi. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal in Sind but has fallen considerably in Rajputana where it is during the day 7° in defect and at night 5° to 9° lower than usual. Winds are westerly at Karachi and south-westerly at Jaipur and Kotah and north-westerly at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or in defect Temperature has risen and is now normal nearly everywhere. Winds are westerly in West Central India and south-westerly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has increased in the north and skies are now moderately to heavily overcast there but elsewhere they are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Temperature has increased and is generally in excess in the southern districts both during the day and night. Winds are westerly.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·63 inch of rain but only very light rain has fallen at the other stations. Cloud has decreased and skies are only moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly at Bombay and Ratnagiri but are southerly at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·46 inch of rain and Hyderabad a light fall. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess but night temperature is equal to the average over the whole division. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rain has again fallen in Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces but continues very light in the Konkan. It has, however, again increased slightly on the Malabar Coast where skies remain heavily clouded. Winds are south-easterly at Calicut and Cochin and the sea is rough at the latter station. This fact together with the tendency for a fall in the pressure indicates that weather is slightly disturbed in the South-East Arabian Sea probably in the front of a fresh advance of the monsoon. Local rain is probable on the west coast and a few falls are likely in the United Provinces and West Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	8 74	7 88	7 67	...
Sunday, 21st June 1908	0 28	0 25	0 86	...
Total.....	9·02	8·13	8·43	...
Up to same date last year...	21·44	22·77	22·18	...

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 21.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1906. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total. 1907. In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 45	7 91	7 63	18 50

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire 18th	92 6	84·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	106·8	92·6	...	0·00
Multan	105·3	84·0	...	0·08
Rawalpindi	105·4	73·1	0·12	0·12
Lahore	103·4	71·2	1·13	1·63
Sirsa	92·5	89·1	...	2·80
Ambala	89·5	79·5	...	0·28
Delhi	91·2	80·7	...	0·15
Agra	94·5	77·5	0·60	0·74
Mainpuri	102·3	76·3	0·48	0·48
Jhansi	94·3	80·1	0·02	0·05
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	103·1	85·0	...	0.00
Jacobabad	112·6	86·3	...	0·00
Karachi	95·9	84·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	83·4	75·2	2·16	2·48
Jaipur	83·2	74·1	0·31	0·34
Kotah	88·5	77·1	0·23	2·28
Bhuj	94·6	82·0	...	0·19
Dwarka	88·8	83·7	...	0·23
Veraval	85·7	83·8	...	1·54
Rajkot	94·9	79·7	...	2·63
Bhavnagar Para	101·6	83·0	...	0·23
Surat	89·1	81·1	...	1·66
Ahmedabad	94·6	80·7	...	2·09
Deesa	98·8	78·9	0·02	0·08
Neemuch	91·0	76·7	...	1·43
Indore	90·6	75·6	0·01	1·54
Jubbulpore	96·5	81·8	...	0·14
Sangor	91·1	74·5	0·01	0·04
Hoshangabad	97·6	80·4	...	0·24
Khandwa	97·2	78·1	0·01	1·33
Akola	100·2	76·1	...	2·28
Amraoti	98·8	77·3	...	0·41
Nagpur	101·6	82·6	...	0·33
Chanda	101·5	84·0	...	2·20
Raipur	98·7	82·1	...	0·92
Bombay	88·9	82·4	0·03	6·66
Ratnagiri	86·8	75·9	...	11·95
Mormugao	89·0	79·2	0·04	13·61
Karwar	86·8	78·5	0·04	22·58
Malegaon	96·4	76·1	...	0·65
Ahmednagar	91·9	73·0	...	2·60
Poona	90·0	73·8	...	1·23
Sholapur	98·8	75·9	...	0·57
Bijapur	93·2	72·2	...	1·82
Belgaum	77·8	67·6	0·66	5·61
Aurangabad	95·2	70·7	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	97·8	73·7	0·05	4·25
Mangalore	87·2	74·4	0·59	20·57
Calicut	81·8	73·6	2·00	16·60
Cochin	86·2	75·8	0·86	10·39
Colombo	87·5	79·0	0·03	3·79
Masulipatam	103·3	81·1	0·16	0·35
Bellary	97·0	77·3	...	0·76
Cuddapah	102·7	81·6	...	0·74
Madras	105·0	82·5	0·01	0·30
Bangalore	87·3	66·8	...	0·85
Coimbatore	90·4	70·3	...	0·37
Trichinopoly	97·6	79·3	...	2·57
Negapatam	100·9	80·0	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

"ONE of the most magnificent frauds of modern times" was the description which Mr. Russell Allen, proprietor of the "Manchester Evening News," applied to Limerick competitions, speaking on behalf of himself and a number of other newspaper proprietors in Lancashire, Yorkshire and elsewhere before the Paliamentary Joint Committee on lotteries and indecent advertisements. Sooner or later, the witness said, the State would have to recognise that what used to be the liberty of the Press was now becoming the license of the Press. These competitions were most demoralising to poor people.

MR. JEROME, District Attorney of New York, spoke at Elizabeth Town recently in answer to the charges of neglect of duty made against him as City Prosecutor. The charges Mr. Jerome described as claptrap and "hot air," and he declared that the failure of justice in New York were not to be laid to his door, but rather to the Judges, who were "a cowardly lot," afraid to act fearlessly and dominated by the Yellow Press. In one case from which he withdrew Mr. Jerome said he did so because the Judge was acting like a "cad," and he saw no reason why he should remain and witness the "humiliating spectacle" of a Court "playing so openly and brazenly to the 'yellow' journals."

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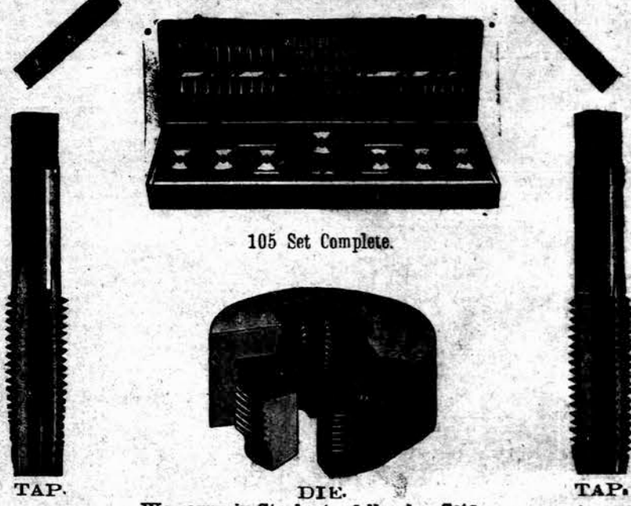

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Set	,,	105	,,	¼	,,	¾	,,	,,	1/16*ths.*	,,	three taps.	
Set	,,	107	,,	¼	,,	1	,,	,,	1/16*ths.*	,,	,,	,,
Set	,,	150	,,	¼	,,	1½	,,	,,	1/16*ths.*	,,	,,	,,
Set	,,	D D 5	,,	¼	,,	½	,,	,,	1/32*nds.*	,,	one tap.	
Set	,,	D D 6	,,	¼	,,	9/32	,,	,,	1/32*nds.*	,,	,,	,,
Set	,,	D D 7	,,	7/64	,,	½	,,	,,	1/64*ths.*	,,	,,	,,

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NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 13, 1903.

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BOMBAY

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

An exciting game of football was witnessed last Saturday afternoon in the tenth fixture of the League when the Commercial Gymkhana met the Royal Garrison Artillery. The two teams would have been considered well-matched on a dry ground but when the going was heavy and the ball slippery, as caused by the strong downpour on Saturday evening, the advantage lay with the soldiers and all that the civilians could do was to fall back on the defence and guard their flags from assaults. In spite of the threatening elements there was a large attendance on the grounds.

The teams were early on the field and shortly after the kick-off, by the Commercials, the Artillerymen through Cumming scored a goal. After some contested play in midfield Reynolds, from a splendid pass from Betts, scored a second time. Up and down play was again witnessed. Score:—

R. G. A..... 2 Goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... Nil.

On change of sides, the Gunners were again on the aggressive and after a series of even exchanges, Macdonald by a splendid sho sent the leather between the Gymkhana flags Shortly, a shot from the centre-forward having been saved by Street, Macdonald skilfully dribbling the ball to in front of the Gymkhana flags, shot it in after some ineffectual attempts on the part of the civilians to force an opening. Cumming in at fine run tried to force the Gymkhana outposts but his shot was returned by Street. He however shortly redeemed himself and his second shot scored. At call of full time, Gymkhana were pressing. Score:—

R. G. A.....5 Goals.
Commercial Gymkhana..... Nil.

TEAMS;

R. G. A.

Goal—Jockson.
Backs—Wiggit, Sergt. Watts (capt).
Half-backs—Southcote, Gillet, Collumbo.
Forwards—Titley, Cumming, Reynolds, Betts, Macdonald.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal—Street,
Backs—Harwood, Chapman (capt).
Half-backs—Kay, Osborne, Hotz.
Forwards—Lay, Barrett, Elliot, Woolley, Bellamy.
REFEREE.—Mr. G. Walton.

"WATERLOO" CELEBRATIONS.

Sports and Dance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 20.

The event of the week in Trimulgherry has been the "Waterloo" Annual Sports, of the "G" Battery, R. H. A. This battery was led into action, at Waterloo, by Captain Mercer and it sustained heavy losses in that famous battle.

Nearly the whole of the garrison was present at the sports, an excellent programme being provided. After the sports, a dinner was given to 165 guests, followed by toasts and speeches. Captain Kinsman responding to that of the "Officers Past and Present." The evening was brought to a close with a concert.

Last evening the Battery held their "Waterloo" dance, in the Central Gymnasium, at which there was an unusually large gathering.

Sergeant-Major James and Quartermaster Sergeant Body were congratulated by Captain Kinsman on the success of their efforts.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Over 30 vs. Under 30.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

The opening match of the season commenced on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday. The pitch was in tip top trim and the weather idealistic for cricket. With the exception of Macpherson (31), who played for "Over 30," Williams, who scored 32 in the first innings for "Under 30," Townend (35) in the second innings for "Under 30" the batting was not so strong, but the bowling on both sides could not have been better. The following are the scores:

OVER 30.

1st INNINGS.

Captain J. G. Greig, b Townend	14
Colonel W. C. Mosse, c Brind, b Airey ...	20
Major C. G. Carnegy, c Airey, b Townend ...	0
Major A. S. Arnold, run out	16
Captain Macpherson, b Brind	31
Mr. E. B. Cotter, l-b-w, b Brind	1
Mr. J. M. Bruce, b Townend	5
Mr. S. C. Bowles, c Williams, b Swinburne ...	3
Mr. P. M. Heath, l-b-w, b Townend	0
Mr. L. C. Osmaston, b Townend	0
Major L. J. Parker, b Brind	3
Major J. C. Perkinson, c Bradfield, b Townend.	5
Mr. F. L. Sprott, not out	4
Extras	11
Total ...	113

UNDER 30.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Mr J O Airey, b Arnold.. ...	3	b Greig	16
Mr H B Williams, c Macpherson, b Mosse	32		
Mr H K Brenner, b Mosse ...	8	c Parker, b Greig. ...	1
Mr T S Swinburne, b Greig ..	1	c Sprott, b Greig. ...	3
Mr B W Bradfield, b Greig ..	11	st Sprott, b Greig ...	5
Mr F W Townend, b Mosse ...	0	Not out	35
Mr R M Brind, b Greig ...	0		
Mr N H Stone, b Greig ...	4	Not out	12
Mr M Williams, b Mosse ...	0		
Mr J S Graham, b Greig ...	2	c Parker, b Greig ...	0
Mr R A Watts, b Greig ...	0		
Mr R C Wilson, not out ...	9	c Parker, b Greig ...	0
Extras..	12	Extras	5
Total ..	88	Total ...	72

PARMANANDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA VS. BARONET C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

Mr J S Warden, l-b-w Shivram	20
Mr M L Parekh, b Talpade	45
Mr H F Mulla, b Shivram	16
Mr A F Divecha, c Dalvi Bhatavdeker ...	37
Mr J J Dubash, run out	3
Mr J D Antia, c and b Talpade	28
Mr B Mistry, not out	30
Mr S B Nagpurwala, not out	44
Mr Antia, Mr Madan, Mr Watcha, } Did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total	232

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Diveker, b Warden	1
Mr Bunda, b Warden	54
Mr D K Tetane, b Dubash	1
Mr Shivram, l-b-w Warden	1
Mr P K Telang, b Dubash	26
Mr K A Date, not out	50
Mr W B Telpade, Mr Purshottam, Mr Shete, Mr Dalvi, Mr Bhatavdeker, } To bat.	
Extras	6
Total	139

CRICKET FIXTURE.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Saturday, June 27—L R I M Dockyard, R I M Dockyard ground.
Saturday, July 4—L Eastern Telegraph, B I Trust ground,
Saturday, July 4—Bombay Muslim, B I Trust ground.
Saturday, July 11—L H M's Customs, B I Trust ground.
Saturday, July 18—L Public Works Department, B I Trust ground.
Saturday, July 25—L Administrative Offices G I P Ry., B I Trust ground.
Saturday, August 1—L Government Telegraph, B I Trust ground.
Tuesday, August 11—L Grindlay Groom, B I Trust ground.
Saturday, August 15—L R I M Dockyard, B I Trust ground.
Wednesday, August 19—L Eastern Telegraph, B I Trust ground.
Wednesday, August 19—The New Young Parsee, B I Trust ground.
Saturday, August 22—L H M's Customs, Castoms, ground,
Saturday, August 29—L Public Works Department, P. W. Department ground.
Monday, August 31—Grant Medical College, B I Trust ground.
Saturday, September 5—L Administrative Offices, G I P Railway ground.
Saturday, September 5—H M's Mint, B I Trust ground.
Friday, September 11—Bombay Gymkhana B Team, B. I. Trust ground.
Saturday, September 12—L Government Telegraph, Government Telegraph ground.
Saturday, September 12—H M's Mint, B I Trust ground.

GAWD SARASWAT C. C.

Sunday, June 28—Islam Gymkhana.
Sunday, July 5—Jolly C C.
Sunday, July 12—Hindoo Gymkhana.
Saturday, July 18—National Bank C C.
Sunday, July 19—Daiwadnya C C.
Sunday, July 26—New Shiwajee C C.
Saturday, August 1—Elphinstone College Gym.
Sunday, August 2—Friends' Union C C,
Saturday, August 8—Standard C C.
Sunday, August 9—
Sunday, August 16—New Shiwajee C C (Return.)
Saturday, August 22—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Sunday, August 23—Friends' Union C C (Return)
Saturday, August 29—R I M Dockyard C C.
Sunday, August 30—
Saturday, September 5—Vic Jub Tech, Inst C C.
Sunday, September 6—Mahomedan C C.
Saturday, September 12—Y M C A. C C.
Sunday, September 13—Young Hindoo C C.
Sunday, September 27—Bombay Muslim C C.

FORTUNES IN BANKING.

Wealthy Members of a Famous Family.

London, June 5.

Although the will is not yet in the calendars of the Probate Registry, it is understood that Major Francis Abel Smith, of Coleorton Hall, Ashby de-la-Zouch, and Wilford House, Nottingham, a director of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, and a member of the famous family of bankers, who died on March 20, aged 47, left a fortune of nearly £542,000, and that he bequeathed £1,000 to the Nottingham General Hospital.

Other fortunes left since 1900 by members of the family are:—

Mr. Samuel George Smith	£1,553,965
Mr. Rowland Smith.....	£603,437
Mr. Oswald Augustus Smith.....	£556,538
Mr. Frederick Chatfield Smith ...	£372,872
Mr. Reginald Abel Smith	£292,758
Mr. Eric Carrington Smith	£226,765

Property worth £89,393 was left by Lieut.-Colonel William Gordon Renton, of Guilsborough House, Northampton, formerly of the 17th Lancers, and a well-known polo-player, who died on April 28, aged 49. He left £50,000 on trust for his daughter, Miss Sylvia Ethel Renton, and the residue on trust for his wife.

Other recent wills include the following:—

Mr. Robert Wharton (77), 87, Victoria road, Kensington. Left his Thoroton and Croft estates in Durham and Northumberland to his nephew, John R. Wharton, charged with the payment of £5,000 each to the testator's sisters, Katharine Alice Fife and Dame Sarah Isabel Buchanan Riddell; his real estate in Berkshire and £1,000 to his sister, Matilda Mary Wharton; and the residue to his brother Henry Wharton £42,314

Mr. Auckland Campbell Geddes (77), 14, Ettrick-road, Edinburgh, formerly railway contractor in India, and a well-known civil engineer (personal) £22,403

Mrs. Alice Need, of Wharf House, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire; wife of Mr. James Arthur Need, Eggington House, Leighton Buzzard. Left £17,700 to charities and religious institutions, including £2,000 each to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the National Benevolent Institution, and the Church Missionary Society... ... ... £21,137

Mr. Robert Watkinson, Hawkwell, Starbeck, Harrogate, late of 16, Norfolkavenue Southend, Essex £10,221

The Venerable Frank Ernest Utterton (63), The Close, Winchester, Archdeacon of Surrey and Canon of Winchester, formerly vicar of Leatherhead £9,907

TERRORISM IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 5.

Senor Maura, President of the Council, replying to a question in the Chamber yesterday, said that, in view of the improvement which has been shown in the country during the past six months, the adoption of the Bill relating to terrorism was no longer a matter of urgent importance. The Bill will therefore be considered later.

A rumour is current that the King intervened in this matter, and that changes in the Ministry may be expected.

SIR HARRY RAWSON, the Governor of New South Wales, in an address to the public school boys of Woollahra, repudiated, as a gross libel on Australians, the statement reported to have been made by Cardinal Logue in America to the effect that Australia was inclining towards secession from the Empire.

IT may not perhaps be generally known that 30,000 of the new short rifles destined for the Cavalry have been lying unused in various Arsenals for upwards of four years, awaiting the convenience of some brilliant genius who can invent a way of carrying them on horseback. In these days of rapid changes, this large consignment of valuable rifles might quite conceivably have become obsolete, and thus a complete loss to the Sate, during this delay.

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BEATTIE BROS.,

BOMBAY.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

There has just been received from Canada the report by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour there, respecting his recent mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient and immigration from India in particular. From a memorandum by Sir Wilfrid Laurier incorporated in a report of the Privy Council it appears that "notwithstanding the Regulations for the restriction of immigration from the Orient, certain classes of immigrants, in particular British East Indians, are being induced to come to Canada under circumstances which may necessitate a refusal of their admission to our shores." Experience had shown; it was added, that immigrants of that class, having been accustomed to the conditions of a tropical climate, were wholly unsuited for the Dominion, that their inability to adapt themselves to surroundings so entirely different inevitably brought upon them much suffering and privation, and that were such immigration allowed to reach any considerable dimensions it would result in a serious disturbance to industrial and economic conditions in portions of Canada, but especially in the Province of British Columbia. Mr. Mackenzie King had made full inquiry under Royal Commission into the causes through which Oriental labourers had been induced to go to Canada. Being familiar, therefore with the whole subject he was sent to England to confer with the authorities at the Colonial and India Offices. He left Ottawa on March 5, and reached London on Saturday, the 14th. During the following four weeks he had interviews with Lord Elgin, Mr. Morley (now Viscount Morley of Blackburn), and Sir Edward Grey, as well as with other gentlemen of the Colonial, India, and Foreign Offices. "I cannot," says Mr. Mackenzie King, "speak too strongly, nor can I lay too great emphasis, on the sympathetic manner in which the representations made on behalf of the people of Canada were received, or the frankness and fulness with which the whole subject in its many bearings was discussed." It was clearly recognised in regard to emigration from India to Canada that the Native of India was not a person suited to the Dominion. Mr. Mackenzie King's inquiry under Royal Commission had enabled him to ascertain the methods by which Oriental labourers had been induced to go to Canada. These methods included the distribution throughout certain of the rural districts in India of glowing accounts of "the opportunities of fortune making in the Province of British Columbia," the operations of certain steamship agents, and the migrided activity of certain individuals in the Province of British Columbia, among the number one or two Brahmins, who were desirous of exploiting their fellow-subjects. How these several influences have been counteracted and an effective restriction obtained by administrative measures in such a manner as to render legislative action unnecessary is apparent from an account of what has been accomplished as the result, in part, of the recent negotiations, and in part of legislative regulations already in force, the application of which to the class of immigration in question had not been hitherto wholly apparent. The Government of India has issued cautions against the misleading literature, while the shipping companies have been informed that the Governments of Great Britain and Canada will view with disfavour any attempt to foster further emigration from India to Canada. The Indian Emigration Act (XXI. of 1883) was, the report states, framed with the view of affording protection to the natives of India, who, at the instance of private individuals or corporations, might be induced to leave India to work under indenture or agreements or hire in other parts of the empire, or in foreign lands. Emigration of the kind in question to Canada from India is, therefore, not lawful under the Act., and cannot be made lawful except through the action of the Canadian Government in making the necessary laws, to the satisfaction of the Government of India, for the protection of Indian emigrants. It will thus be seen that of itself the Indian Emigration Act solves the problem, so far as it relates to the importation of contract labour from India to Canada, and this is, Mr. Mackenzie King points out, the one class to be feared, since without some agreement to labour it is hardly to be expected that the number of immigrants will be large. With the danger of the importation of native labour under contract or agreement removed, there remains for consideration only such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative, or as having left India and gone elsewhere, to China, for example, might be induced by agreement or otherwise to emigrate to Canada. To the immigration of the latter class the regulation of the Canadian Government requiring a continuous passage from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets, should prove Mr. Mackenzie King thinks, an effective bar, while as to the former the same regulation, the warnings issued by the Government of India and the greater care which it may reasonably be expected the steamship companies will exercise in the future, should prove a real deterrent. The liberty of British subjects in India is safeguarded rather than curtailed by the steps that have been taken, the traditional policy of Britain in respect to the native races of India has been kept in mind, and the necessity of enacting legislation either in India or in Canada which might appear to reflect on fellow British subjects in another part of the empire has been, Mr. Mackenzie King remarks, wholly avoided.

IT is understood that the Pope has drawn up a universal Encyclical, which will be addressed by him to the Archbishops, Bishops and Patriarchs of all the Christian peoples of the world. His Holiness, it is believed, recommends a more rational interpretation of the principal of love for one's neighbour as the only means by which the brotherhood of nations may be maintained and consolidated. This great appeal will be the Pope's Jubilee Encyclical.

COMMENTING upon the returns as to Co-operative Credit Societies in India, a Home contemporary remarks that it is singular to find the caste Societies almost entirely restricted to the towns. "One would have expected the caste sentiment to be stronger in the villages than in the towns." It is, but the explanation of the apparent contradiction is supplied by the Registrar. From the purely social standpoint, caste rules have always been vigilantly and rigorously enforced in the villages, for there is less general enlightenment among the smaller communities. But numerically the several classes are not sufficiently strong to be able to stand independently and shepherd their own interests and from the economic point of view the villagers find that co-operation is more beneficial. In the towns we find Societies for weavers, others for tailors, bootmakers, carpenters, and so on, while in the villages membership of rural or Agricultural Societies is sought and gained without distinction or difficulty.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

THE POONA SEDITION CASE.

Accused Released Bail.

In the Bombay High Court on Saturday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dawar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared on behalf of Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe the editor of the "Kal," a Poona newspaper, who was committed to the Sessions on a charge of sedition by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for the release of his client on bail. Counsel said that the maximum punishment for the offence was transportation for life; but it did not follow that the maximum punishment should be awarded in all cases. The offence, said the learned counsel, was no doubt serious; but he would remind his Lordship that a punishment of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak on a similar charge. In this case, there was no evidence except the translation of the incriminating article before the court, and counsel must say that the prosecution had not even made out a strong *prima facie* case. No affidavit had been put in by the prosecution stating any reasons why the accused should not be released on bail. He was ready to give substantial bail to the maximum amount the court might fix. The only question the court had to consider on this application was whether the man would appear to stand his trial. Counsel said there was not the least fear of the man running away.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, opposed the application. He said the facts stated by the learned counsel were erroneous. The affidavit of the pleader showed that the article complained of was written in high classical Marathi, in which facts and historical events were noted. One of the latter, as mentioned in the article, was "The Bomb Scare in Russia and the Constitution of the Russian Duma." In the affidavit it was further stated that the accused was a Master of Arts of the Bombay University, a Fellow of the Deccan College and Professor of Sanskrit, and that he occupied a high position. The court, however, had to look at the seriousness of the charge laid against the accused The accused had, in this case, on a previous occasion, applied for bail; but the application was refused.

Mr. Justice Davar: That was his application for revision of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had refused to admit him to bail.

Mr. Inverarity: That was so. I do not wish to say that this court has no power to entertain the present application. What I intended to show was the seriousness of the offence.

Mr. Justice Davar, after hearing arguments, said it was but fair that the accused should be given ample opportunity to prepare his defence. He was accordingly ordered to be released on bail, on his executing a bond for Rs. 10,000, and two sureties for Rs. 7,500.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a report of proceedings from Mr F. J. Varley, acting Sessions, Judge of Ahmednagar, made in a case against Mahomed *walad* Sheriff and three others. The accused, with two others, were convicted by Mr. V. A. Gupte, City Magistrate of Ahmednagar, of rioting under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and of voluntarily causing hurt under Section 323, and were each fined Rs. 15 for the former offence and Rs. 10 for the latter. In appeal the convictions and sentence of the two persons other than the present accused were set aside by Mr. Varley, acting Sessions Judge.

In his report to the High Court, Mr. Varley recommended that the convictions and sentences against the accused 3 to 6, under Section 147, be ordered to be set aside.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the convictions and sentences referred to, should stand. The accused had been found guilty by the magistrate, as members of an assembly of six persons, of a common object in entering upon property in the possession of another, namely to compel the complainants to do something; and their Lordships thought on the facts that it was clear that the kind of compulsion intended was compulsion by intimidation and that the object of the assembly was criminal trespass within the meaning of Section 441 of the Indian Penal Code. That being so, the accused were guilty under Section 147 of rioting. Their Lordships therefore declined to interfere.

POLICE COURT.

DARING SHOP LIFTING.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Adamji Alibhoy, a Bohra, with having in his possession a watch, chain brooch and a silver cigarette case for which he could not satisfactorily account, with stealing a sapphire and pearl scarf-pin, belonging to the West End Watch Co., with stealing an aquamarine scarf-pin belonging to the West End Watch Co., and with the theft of a diamond worth Rs. 700 from Messrs. Dhanamal Chellaram's premises in Medow's Street on the 16th April last.

It will be remembered that the accused was charged the other day at the Esplanade Police Court with having in his possession a watch, chain, brooch and a silver cigarette case for which he could not satisfactorily account and also with the theft, on two different occasions, of a sapphire and pearl scarf-pin and one aquamarine pearl scarf-pin belonging to the West End Watch Co. It transpired subsequently that the accused had also committed theft at Messrs. Dhanamal Chellaram's. The accused entered the premises and asked to see stones. He was shown stones but left the premises without making any purchases. When the accused had left the premises a diamond worth Rs. 700 was found missing; but the accused had already left the place and he was nowhere to be found. The matter was reported to the police and Inspector Morris informed the firm that a similar case of theft had taken place in the West End Watch Co. The accused was at that time in custody on the charge of having committed theft at the West End Watch Co. A representative of Messrs Dhanamal Chellaram went with Inspector Morris and identified the accused as the person who had entered their premises.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him on the first charge to 14 days' imprisonment, on the second charge to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on the third charge to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and on the fourth charge to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The property in the first count was ordered to be proclaimed.

RIGHT TO INSPECT A BANK REGISTER.

The Bank of Bombay Case.

PRIVY COUNCIL VERDICT.

On June 2, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Present Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Sir Henry De Villiers, and Sir Arthur Wilson) heard the case of the Bank of Bombay v. Suleman Sonji, regarding the latter's right to inspect the register of the Bank of Bombay.

This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Bombay of January 22, 1907, reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Scott's.

Mr. Lovett, K.C., and Mr. Frank Russell, K.C., were counsel for the appellant bank; Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr. Kyffin for the respondent.

The arguments were heard recently before a Board composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Atkinson, Sir Andrew Scoble, and Sir Arthur Wilson, when judgment was reserved.

Lord Atkinson, in now delivering their Lordships' judgment, said:—The respondent is a holder of one share in the Bank of Bombay. It was suggested that he purchased it for the purpose of causing annoyance to the bank owing to the fact that some other litigation, to which he was a party, had been instituted against the bank and was still pending. There was no satisfactory evidence given to sustain that allegation. From the correspondent which took place between the respondent and the bank before the institution of the suit, it was, in the opinion of their Lordships, perfectly plain that the respondent claimed a right to inspect the registered of the shareholders, and to be supplied with a list of such shareholders, as absolute and unqualified as was that conferred on the shareholder of joint stock companies in this country by section 32 of the Companies Act, 1862, or in India by section 31 of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and section 55 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. It must be taken that the appellants refused to recognize that absolute and unqualified right, or to comply with the claim based upon it, but in their letter of June 21, 1906, which conveyed that refusal, they informed the respondent that they would be pleased to furnish him with the list if he would satisfy them that he required it for use in his own interests as a shareholder. It was, therefore clear that, before action brought, the qualified and restricted right to inspect and take extracts from the register contended for in argument on behalf of the respondent was never asserted, nor any limited demand based upon it ever made or refused. In the statement of claim the respondent, for the first time, endeavoured explicitly to base his right and title to inspect, copy, and take extracts from, the register on some definite matters in which he himself was interested. He alleged therein that he had observed irregularities in the management of the bank, in the election of its board of directors, in the advancing of large sums of money to its directors, and in other matters, and that he desired an inspection of the register to enable him to communicate with the other shareholders, and, if possible, obtain their assent to certain resolutions for the better management of the affairs of the bank, and the removal of some directors, which he intended to propose at the general meeting of the shareholders in August, 1906. But though that was the purpose for which, and the occasion on which he claimed the right to inspect, copy, and take extracts from the register, the decree of the Court of Appeal contained no restriction whatever. It was couched in the widest terms. It ignored both the occasion and the purpose, and declared expressly that the respondent, as long as he was a shareholder, was entitled at all reasonable times to inspect the register of shareholders and copy and take extracts from the register, and it then proceeded to order that the bank should give such inspection and allow the respondent to take copies of and extracts from the register, and it then restrained the bank from preventing the respondent from having access at all reasonable times to the register for the purpose of inspection and perusal and from preventing him from taking copies of and extracts from the register. The suit was in truth in its nature, though not in its form, somewhat of the character of an application for a writ of "mandamus," and the principles regulating the issue of that prerogative writ should, their Lordships thought, apply to a great extent to the granting of the relief prayed for in such a suit as this. One of those principles was this—that the writ would not be allowed to issue unless the applicant showed clearly that he had the specific legal right to enforce which he asked for the interference of the Court, that he had claimed to exercise that right and none other, and that his claim had been refused. Nothing less, therefore, than the absolute right claimed by the respondent in the correspondence referred to could justify the decree appealed from in its present wide and unrestricted form. Now, by section 231 of the above-mentioned Indian Act of 1866 and section 256 of the Act of 1882, the appellant bank was expressly exempted from the operation of each of those statutes. There was no statute conferring on the members of that corporation a right to inspect, copy, or take extracts from the register of its shareholders or any other document belong to it. The only right the respondent could have, therefore, against the bank in reference confined to cases where the member of the corporation has in view some definite right or object of his own and to those documents which would tend to illustrate such right or object." The strictness with which those limitations on the general and unqualified right of inspection were insisted on might be aptly illustrated by the case of "Rex v. Merchant Tailors' Company" (2 B. and Ad., 115). In that case certain members of a corporation claimed the right to inspect all the documents belonging to that body on the grounds (1) that they had heard and believed the revenues of the corporation were misapplied through the malpractices of those who managed the corporation's affairs; (2) that the fines for admitting freemen and liverymen to the corporation had been unnecessarily and improperly raised; (3) that lavish expenditure had taken place (in some instances to the applicants' own knowledge) without the consent of the majority of the member; (4) that a clerk had, as the applicants had heard and believed, recently misappropriated funds to a large amount, but that no accounts or information had been laid before the freemen or liverymen by which they could have ascertained the amount of the defalcations; and (5) that they could not ascertain, unless they were allowed to look at the documents to such matters, was that which at common law belonged to every member of a corporation. Their Lordships had been referred to several authorities in which the nature, extent, and measure of that right was explained and defined—"Rex v. Wilts and Berks Canal Company" (3 A. and E., 477); "Reg. v. Lewisham Union" (1897, 1 Q. B., 498). The learned Judges in the Bombay Court of Appeal had referred to others. The result of the authorities was summed up, in their Lordships view correctly, in "Taylor on Evidence," Voll II., par. 1,495 (tenth edition, 1906), in the words following:—"On the application of a member the King's Bench Division will, in general, grant a rule for a limited inspection of the documents of the corporation, if it be shown that such inspection is requisite with reference either to an action then instituted or at least to some specific dispute or question depending in which the applicant is interested; but, even in this case, the inspection will be granted to such an extent only as may be necessary for the particular occasion. The rule was formerly sometimes laid down more broadly, and the language ascribed to the Court in one or two cases might almost lead to the inference that members of a corporation have an absolute right, whenever they think fit, to inspect all papers belonging to the aggregate body. But any such doctrine is now exploded, and the privilege of inspection is now mentioned, whether the corporate funds had been properly applied and accounted for or not. Every member of the corporation in that case obviously had an interests in each of the matters mentioned, but n ne of the applicants had in any of them any special interest different from that of his fellow-members, nor had they any definite purpose, or object, in obtaining the inspection asked for other than (in the words of Mr. Justice Littledale) to see "if by possibility the company's affairs may be better administered than they think they are at present." And the writ of "mandamus" was accordingly refused in that case. At the trial no witness other than the respondent was produced, and he was only tendered for cross-examination. He stated that he had heard through brokers that the bank had advanced 6 lakhs of rupees to three persons whom he named; that at elections the directors transferred shares to nominees who voted for them (a practice not in itself illegal); that there were now only seven directors, instead of the "maximum" nine; that it intended to bring in two respectable people; that he had in the correspondence given his reasons for asking inspection. It was clear on that evidence that respondent had no special interest in any of the matters he complained of, or any interest other than, or different from that of any member of the corporation, and that he had no definite right or object of his own to aid or serve in asking for inspection, of the register, or right or object which the register would illustrate; but that, on the contrary, his object was similar to that of the applicants in "Rex v. Merchant Tailors' Company"—namely, to obtain the inspection in order to communicate with the shareholders with the view of securing their help in bringing about an improvement in the administration of the corporation affairs. Their Lordships thought that, on that point the case was covered by the authority of "Rex v Merchant Tailors' Company," that the respondent was not in law entitled to the extended right to which the decree declared him to be entitled, that the limited and qualified right contended for at the trial was never put forward, or insisted on, before action brought, or any claim based upon it ever refused, and they were, therefore, of opinion that the decree appealed from was erroneous and should be reversed with costs, and the judgment of Mr. Justice Scott restored. They would humbly advise his Majesty accordingly. The respondents must pay the costs of this appeal.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the raising of the status of the College at Gauhati, in Assam, to first-grade and the inclusion of the Principalship in the Indian Educational Service, on a salary of Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 1,000 monthly.

WHEN the first mail train steamed out of the new Egmore Station on the 11th instant a salute—a number of detonators—was fired to celebrate the event. No warning, it seems, was given to the passengers, with the result that some were seriously alarmed, thinking that bombs were being exploded, to wreck the train. One passenger, a Frenchman, is stated to have leapt from his carriage on to the platform, a detonator having exploded, under his feet, and to have rushed wildly for the exit shouting—"Ze bomb, ze bomb!" He was, however, seized, reassured and bundled back, a ruffled and a wiser man, into the moving train. Another passenger, an Indian lady, according to a correspondent, "was stretched down in a swoon." In future, when salutes of this ter

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1908.

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

THE details of the *cause celebre* which is now occupying the attention of the Bombay High Court and of the Mahomedan community in general are perhaps, not quite intelligible to that section of the public which is unfamiliar with its sectarian nature. The designation Aga Khan—for designation it really is—is in effect synonymous with that of Pope, while the status it creates for the holder of the title is, if not Incarnation of the Deity, then a Representative of God on Earth. The Aga Khan is accepted by the Shiah Imam Ismailis (known as the Khojahs) as an "Unrevealed Imam" and is regarded by them as their "Spiritual Head." Aga Khan I, who belonged to Kerman, in Persia, is reputedly the direct lineal descendant of Imam Ismail, who was the son of Jaffer Sadig, the 6th Imam of the Shiahs through the Fatemaid Khalifs of Cairo. He is said to have arrived in Bombay in or about 1845, his ancestors since 1770 having been the recipients of repeated offerings from the Khojahs and Ismaili Shiahs; while, from the Government of India, the holder of the title receives an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per month. He has besides extensive estates in Persia and elsewhere, in addition to which, subsequently to 1845, extensive properties were acquired in British India. Aga Khan II (Ali Shah) was the son of Aga Khan I by his 1st wife Serve Jehan Khanum, who was a daughter of Fateh Ali Shah, Shah of Persia, and succeeded his father as head of the family in 1881, which position he survived only four years; and on his death in 1885 he was succeeded by the present Aga Khan III, Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G.C.I.E., who is the son of his father's second wife Bibi Shams-ul-Mulk, his estates being said to be of the value of about 20 crores of rupees, equal to about £13 1/3 millions sterling.

The basis of the present litigation arises out of the contention that all the descendants of the Aga Khans are entitled to be provided—through the head for the time being of the said family, who is the present Aga Khan—with residences and monthly allowances, besides salaries of servants, wedding presents in the event of marriage, food, carriages, horses, furniture, and all other requisites and comforts, which, it is alleged, has been the recognised custom since the time and régime of Aga Khan I. It is also alleged that the residences, allowances, requisites, and comforts, etc., that are claimed were so enjoyed by the members of the family by virtue of their being heirs and heiresses jointly entitled as of indefeasible right under the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, whereby the said Shiahs, and the said family as belonging to that sect, are entitled to definite parts or shares of and in the said family estate, the value of which parts or shares has, it is alleged, never been defined, but have always remained undivided, never having been actually ascertained and declared; nor have the residences, allowances, requisites, and comforts that have been received ever been regarded or given as the equivalent or in the stead of or as wholly representing, but only as a portion or on account of, what they have been, are, or would be entitled to receive as heirs according to their said respective parts or shares under the said Law of Inheritance of and in the said family estates—rights that, it is contended, have never been questioned by any member of the said family, whether the Aga Khan for the time being or otherwise, until 1898, when disputes began to arise, and subsequently in 1901, when the allowances, etc., of several members of the family were not only reduced, but threats were held out that they would be stopped.

It appears, however, that the son and heir of the late Aga Jungy Shah (who was the second son of Aga Khan I by his 3rd marriage, there being no son by the other marriages), by an indenture executed in 1901—which recited, *inter alia*, that the properties, payments, food, provisions, and residences, etc., supplied to the different members of the family were being made, suffered, and permitted as a matter of grace and favour and not as a matter of right or by reason of any custom or usage or for any other cause or on any ground whatever, but dependent entirely on the will of Aga Khan III—had conveyed to him, in addition to the property separately held, certain property that formed the estate of Aga Khan III and a payment of Rs. 40,000, in consideration of which the property that was separately held by him (Aga Jungy Shah) was released, and the right, title, and interest therein abdicated in favour of Aga Khan III, who was also released and discharged, as also his estates and the estates and effects of his predecessors, from all actions, claims, and demands whatsoever, the release operating as a complete discharge in respect of all claims, rights, or demands, whether past, present, derivative, or contingent. The plaintiff (Hajee Bibee) contends, on the other hand, that the estates so relinquished are worth more than Rs. 40 lakhs (on the assumption that the whole of the Family Estate is worth Rs. 20 crores, which she regards as under-estimated), and suggests that the transaction was a collusive one, Aga Shamsuddin Shah, as administrator, having had no right to execute the Indenture referred to; furthermore, that he had been in the regular receipt of personal monthly allowances, etc., just as he had received prior to the execution of the Indenture, of the execution of which she had no knowledge; and, repudiating the Indenture absolutely, she refused to receive any portion of the payment it secured. She claims, on the other hand, the continuance to her of all the benefits that were stopped on the 30th of December of 1904; and alleges that the Defendant No. 1 (the present Aga Khan III) has drawn out of the Estates sums of money out of all proportion to his share and that he has expended the same, amongst other things, in betting heavily and recklessly on the turf. She accordingly seeks the aid of the Court—in various ways recited in her plaint—for the recovery of what she considers are her rights and privileges to the extent of "seven undivided 144th parts or shares of and in the said entire family estate as against the Defendants Nos. 1 to 8," and arrears of allowances. The Aga Khan, for his part, contends that the suit is a vexatious one; that the grounds alleged are inconsistent and destructive of each other; that the story and allegations put forward by the Plaintiff are not only opposed to facts, but are based on charges that are false; and that the offerings and pension he receives are his exclusive private property, in which the Plaintiff has no interest, nor is she entitled to any account. He specifically denies the truth of the charges of misappropriation, speculation, heavy and reckless betting, mismanagement, extravagance and waste; and, generally, that while the provision of residence, food, and other advantages and allowances have been provided as a matter of bounty and conferred no legal right whatever on the recipients of such bounty, he reduced the personal allowances and advantages given to some of the persons who were in receipt of the same, because he desired that they should not lead an altogether idle life and should have some incentive to work. Shortly stated, the Aga Khan's defence is that all the estates, etc., are his exclusive personal property; that the other members of the family are not joint-holders; and that whatever allowances and privileges had hitherto been granted to them were in no way as of legal right, but purely subject to his will and pleasure. The direction of the litigation, therefore, is to cause all the property of the Aga Khan for the time being to be treated as joint family property, which seems to be the all important issue that the Courts are asked to decide—all other relief that is sought being subordinate to and contingent upon the ruling on that issue.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

IF enthusiasm on the part of its organisers can ensure success for an exhibition, then that in Japan four years hence should achieve a record. Unfortunately we know that other facts have to be taken into consideration, and Viscount Kaneko has even more difficulties to contend with than is usually the case. One lesson, let us hope he will learn, and that is that never within the history of exhibitions has there been absolute preparedness on the opening day. In days gone by, we blush to confess it, the Press looked kindly on this fault and forebore to warn the public to wait a little, but that kindness has been abused, and the Franco-British Exhibition is a standing example of how necessary it is not to be sanguine. If Viscount Kaneko will set an example by opening his exhibition in as great a state of perfection as others are when they have been open six weeks, he will deserve a large niche in the temple of Fame. Generally exhibitions are organised and carried out by private associations, Government only assisting in bringing it to a success, but Japan works on other lines and rightfully considers it the duty of Government to take the entire responsibility of holding that which is, when all is said and done, nothing more than a huge advertisement. That the holding of the Exhibition at all is wise is, perhaps, open to doubt. Recent examples have shown that the enormous expense entailed generally results in a heavy loss. Computations of the number of visitors likely to be attracted are always too sanguine, and Japan is faced with the difficulty of being a long way from everywhere—a point which its manifold attractions are not likely to overcome in any great degree. Yet Viscount Kaneko's enthusiasm may do much. In a speech delivered towards the end of last year he was able to announce that several European countries had given their promise to participate, while others gave very favourable promises for future consideration. In the same speech he summed up one of the advantages of holding the Exhibition off the beaten track. "Our geographical position peculiarly enables us to bring the whole of Asia into one focus, and to show all Asiatic products in contrast with those of Europe and America, thus giving a good opportunity for Western people to study the tastes and needs not only of the Japanese, but of the peoples of all Asia, which is fast becoming the world's market. Moreover, the Western exhibitors may show during the Exhibition many articles, which have not hitherto found their way to the East from European stores, or American factories; and at the same time, many of our Asiatic products which heretofore have remained hidden, may be brought to the notice of keen Western business eyes, and be exported to Europe and America. Thus we are mutually concerned in this coming Exhibition, which cannot but result in reciprocal benefit to all the nations represented." There is one very important matter which needs to be carefully considered at no distant date if the West is to be attracted. At present the sea voyage is too difficult except for the extremely wealthy. As shipping goes in the East, there seems no likelihood of cheap rates being offered, and those who who can afford the enormous expense of a five weeks' sea voyage before encountering the heavy cost of living anywhere where an exhibition is in progress, and especially where nine-tenths of the accommodation cannot be converted for European use. If Viscount Kaneko has not given proper consideration to these points—and we find no reference in his speeches to show that he has—then it requires all the more urgency in treatment, for such arrangements as are required cannot be made in a day, and they must be known and understood well in advance.

REDUCTION OF POSTAL RATES.

SIR F. SASSOON is to be congratulated on the promptitude with which he gathered the Parliamentary group that think with him on the subject of postal rates between France and England. There can be little doubt that the twopenny-halfpenny letter postage is a serious check to the *entente cordiale* and the sooner it is reduced to a penny the better for the friendship between the two countries. A report that a Bill had been introduced into the French Chamber, lowering the postage between France and Great Britain to ten centimes, led Sir F. Sassoon and his party to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge the Government to introduce a similar Bill into the House of Commons. Should such a Bill pass, it would not be long, in all probability, before the same mercy was extended to India and the Colonies.

MR. ABDUL AZIZ, Subdivisional Officer, Bhola, has returned; the boat, in which he was out on inspection work, had drifted out a long distance.

A CARAVAN of arms, which is now reported on the move through Persian Baluchistan, is apparently the largest yet organised. The fact that it started from Minab, 40 miles east of Bandar Abbas, shows that arms were landed somewhere in the Straits of Ormuz.

IT appears that during the recent cholera epidemic which spread through the Khyber into Afghanistan the worst outbreak was in Jellalabad. Dhakka did not suffer to such a marked extent. There were scattered cases in various villages of Ningrahar, but the Mohmand country seems to have practically escaped.

MESSRS. WATTS are issuing, for the Rationalist Press Association, the "Life and Letters of George Jacob Holyoake," by Mr. Joseph McCabe, a work which is interesting, not only as the first full biography of the well-known reformer and "father" of Co-operative Societies, but also for the light which it throws on the social history of the nineteenth century.

SINCE the Amir obtained 303 rifles and breech-loading artillery, he has been paying more attention to the training of his troops at Kabul The large garrison always maintained there has been put through a regular series of manœuvres, and the employment of artillery has been a feature of such field days as have taken place from time to time. The Amir has shown a personal interest in the work of the new batteries.

EVIDENTLY housekeeping has peculiar terrors of its own in the Punjab, says the "Pioneer," for next to agriculture the "occupation" which returned the most lunatics last year in that part of the world was the housewife. No less than 17 members of that down-trodden class were entered upon the rolls of the Punjab asylums, whereas such strenuous callings as punkah coolies, managers of refreshment rooms, clergymen, nurses and doctors could boast no more than one or two representatives under observation. Statistics truly are wonderful things to those who will study them.

THE Prime Minister of Nepaul, who hospitably entertained in Nepaul two years ago the Right Hon. George William Palmer, visited Huntley and Palmer's biscuit factory at Reading on Friday, May 29. The party remained nearly two hours in the factory, and the Prime Minister appeared to be greatly interested in all that he saw. His Excellency afterwards lunched with Mr. Palmer at his seat, Marlston House, near Newbury. On Saturday evening the Prime Minister and suite witnessed the performance of "The Mikado" at the Savoy Theatre. The Nepaul dinner was given in the Georgian Room of the Piccadilly Hotel on June 1, by Major Manners Smith, V. C. A reception was subsequently held to meet His Highness,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ZOLA'S REMAINS AT THE PANTHEON.

Major Dreyfus Shot at.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, JUNE 6.

THE remains of Emile Zola were solemnly transferred on June 4 from their temporary resting place in the Montmartre cemetery to the Pantheon, there to repose amid the ashes of the illustrious dead whose memory the French people have delighted to honour. The ceremony was a magnificent one organised and carried out with the perfect artistic taste and effect that characterise all such national functions in France. The coffin was deposited on a beautiful catafalque erected high in the centre of the majestic building, supported by six imitation marble columns and surmounted by a purple draped canopy. Around the catafalque stood eight stately lamps crowned with green flames—the decoration of the interior, mainly carried out in tempered gold, harmonised perfectly with the frescoes by Pavis de Chavannes that adorn the walls of the building. A wide border of flowers surrounded the catafalque and the splendour of the general effect was enhanced by the multi-coloured robes of the dignitaries of the University and the Bar. It is hardly necessary to state that the Catholic clergy took no official part in the proceedings. Seated on the left of the catafalque were Mme. Zola with her two children, and close by were Major and Madame Dreyfus. M. Mathieu Dreyfus brother of the latter, Maitres Demanze and Labori who acted as counsel for Major (then Captain) Dreyfus, and a number of the deceased's personal friends. President Fallieres and the Ministers officially attended the ceremony. M. Doumergue, Minister of Public Instruction, pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Zola in which the speaker only slightly referred to the literary eminence of the deceased, but considered him mainly as the great disinterested champion of justice in the Dreyfus affair. He dwelt upon the invincible courage displayed by Zola in braving popular passion then running so high in France, by his famous letter 'J'accuse' in defence of Dreyfus and in disregarding the desertion of comrades, broken friendships, calumnies and violence which that advocacy cost him. The vast building was crowded to its utmost capacity, several hundreds of persons being unable to obtain admission. All went well until quite the end of the ceremony when the official world had commenced to pass out in order to take up their positions round the President under the portico for the march past of the troops of the garrison of Paris. Two revolver shots were then heard in quick succession in the centre of the building and it became known that an individual had fired at Major Dreyfus, wounding him in the right forearm. It appears that Major Dreyfus, seeing the would-be assassin point the revolver, instinctively raised his arm across his breast to protect himself and it was this movement that undoubtedly saved him from being shot in the breast with probably fatal result. The second shot merely grazed his right wrist. The medical bulletin issued states the "the revolver bullet is deeply embedded in the right forearm without touching the bone. There is no fever. Complete rest is necessary." The report of the two revolver shots caused great consternation, as everybody rushed to the conclusion that an attempt had been made on the President's life. Shouts and cries resounded on all sides and many officers stood on chairs brandishing their swords. A great cheer rent the air when it was seen that President Fallieres was safe. The assassin was arrested by M. Mathieu Dreyfus brother of Major Dreyfus and immediately handed over to the police who had difficulty in protecting him from being severely maltreated by many of those present. He is an elderly man, a journalist named Gregory with grey hair and moustache, who writes for the "Presse Militaire" and the "Gaulois," both 'national' and conservative or rather reactionary papers. To M. Mathieu Dreyfus who seized him immediately after the shots were fired, he said that he did not fire personally at Dreyfus but at Dreyfusism in general! Quite an anarchist point of view this! To the police he declared that he desired, as doyen of the French military Press, to avenge the insult inflicted on the Army by the Government in obliging it to take part in the ceremony in honour of Zola, the author of the "Debacle." In reply to the question whether it was his attention to kill, he said that he had nothing further to add. When hard pressed by the Public Prosecutor, who examined him at the police station, he said:—"I did not mean to kill; I wanted to make a demonstration." M. Gregory is 56 years old and a graduate of the Ecole Normale. Disorderly scenes, verging upon riot occurred outside the Pantheon, cries of "Vive l'armie!" being met with opposing shouts of Down with Zola! (a bas Zola!).

The Government were well aware that the occasion of transferring Zola's remains to the Pantheon would not fail to be marked by some hostile demonstrations, though nobody expected that this hostility would take the form of an attempt to assassinate Major Dreyfus. The feeling against Zola in the Nationalist party would not perhaps have been so bitter but for his work "La Debacle" in which the author so sweepingly and so mercilessly attacked the conduct of the French Army in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871. For that he has never been forgiven by a great many Frenchmen not to be described as belonging 'per fas et nefas' to any particular political party. Moreover Zola has been accused by competent critics of gross inaccuracy and injustice in parts of his sensational story of the great war. The National and Conservative parties have, from the outset, declared the signal honour paid to Zola's memory to be an insult to France and the French Army and as trampling under foot every patriotic sentiment. I noticed the question in these columns when the proposal for the transfer of the remains to the Pantheon came before the French Chambers, and mentioned also the indignant protest made at the time by the Duke de Montebello, descendant of the famous Marechal Lannes whose remains are deposited in the French Campo Santo. The Duke regarded the juxtaposition of his ancestor's ashes to the remains of Zola not only as a profanation from a religious point of view but as an insult to the French Army. The Senate only passed the Bill for the transfer by a majority of 43 (150 against 107), so that the tribute to Zola's memory could hardly be regarded as a really national one such as such honours should be if rendered at all. In Zola's case the proposal to do him honour bore a very strong party aspect and thereby lost much of its value. It should not be forgotten either that Mirabeau and Marat's remains were both awarded resting places in the Pantheon and were both subsequently ejected. No one, I think, could be confident enough to assert that the same fate might not befall the remains of Zola under some future turn of the party wheel. The whole business has aroused extremely bitter feling and tends to revive the angry discussions which marked the Dreyfus case some few years ago. I am distinctly of opinion that for its own sake the French Government would have acted more wisely in leaving Zola's bones undisturbed at Montmartre.

MODERN ALCHEMISTS.

M. Lemoine the French alchemist to whose case I have previously referred in these correspondences has asked the Public Prosecutor for a further extension of the period granted to him in which to manufacture a diamond, on the ground that his operations have been delayed by an action in which he has been involved with the owner of his laboratory at St. Denis. The Public Prosecutor, in reply, after drawing attention to the fact that M. Lemoine had already asked for too long an extension of time refused his request for a further extension and declared that if by June 9th, the date fixed for the manufacture, M. Lemoine had not produced and presented his diamond the law could take its course in the action for fraud brought against him by Sir Julius Wernher. The sealed envelope from M. Lemoine, supposed to contain the recipe for making diamonds, now lying unopened in the custody of the French Judicial authorities reminds one somewhat of the iron safe in the famous Humbert case. That was believed to contain securities and other valuables to a very large amount but the officers of the law, when they came to open it, found nothing therein but a few trifling and absolutely valueless articles. Will there be a similar disappointment on the opening of M. Lemoine's envelope? M Lemoine does not, however, stand alone in the field of modern alchemy for we now hear from Berlin of a certain Dr. Mieties, a German Professor who claims to have mastered the secret of the synthetic production of gems by chemical means absolutely reproducing the process which occupies nature thousands of years in the formation of precious stones. The gems turned out in his laboratory therefore possess, it is stated, the identical properties possessed by their natural prototypes. Even the greatest experts armed with the most powerful miscroscopes cannot detect any difference between the Professor's products and genuine gems. It is not stated that the Professor has yet produced a diamond but he claims special success in manufacturing white sapphires which are described as a perfect substitute for diamonds. He can also manufacture blue spinel of the rarest quality and rubies.

The artificial emeralds which he has produced have not, it is said, afforded unqualified satisfaction but the Professor is confident that perfection in this respect is a question of time. It is added that demoralisation of these gem market is inevitable in consequence of this discoveries and that some German pawnbrokers are already so alarmed that they have decided to lend nothing whatever on gems. A few years ago an eminent French chemist, Professor Moissan, succeeded in producing at great cost something that was undistinguishable from the true ruby except by the very closest examination and testing by a scientific expert, but the market for fine rubes has not, I believe, been affected thereby to any appreciable extent. The same Professor is also credited with having at the cost of much time and great expense produced some minute particles of diamond which were found adhering to the sides of the crucible at the close of his experiment.

SENSATIONAL BURGLARY AND MURDER IN PARIS.

Paris has been started by another sensational crime, this time burglary and robbery accompanied by murder in very atrocious circumstances. A villa in the Vangerard quarter of Paris in which resided the well-known painter Mr. Steinheil and his wife, daughter and mother-in-law was entered by a party of burglars consisting of three men and a woman on the night of May 30. Mme. Steinheil was awakened from her sleep by the burglars flashing the bullseye of their dark lanterns into her face. They seized her and, after trying to strangle her with her nightgown, bound her tightly hand and foot to the bed post and gagged her, though not until they had made her disclose where M. Steinheil kept the money received a day or two before for some pictures that he had painted amounting to about £300. The miscreants then went to the rooms of M. Steinheil and his mother-in-law both of whom they murdered though M. Steinheil struggled desperately before succumbing. They reckoned apparently that Mme. Steinheil would be suffocated by the linen they had stuffed into her mouth as a gag and this would have been the case had she not succeeded in liberating her hands and removing the gag. The murderers took away all the portable property of value they could lay their hands on. No clue to their identity has been discovered by the police, but even should the perpetrators of this crime be brought to justice they are sure to escape the death penalty since the French Government, although capital punishment has not been abolished by the Legislature, has not inflicted it for a long time past upon any criminal.

THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

The Suffragette movement in England has its parallel among the women of France although the latter do not commit the puerile and hysterical extravagances in which their English sisters indulge in their struggle for equality of political rights. The demonstrations at Westminster following Mr. Keir Hardie's proposal for the extension of the suffrage to women were regarded here as untimely manifestations of over-zealous suffragists. But for serious and well organised effort and propaganda unmarred by the ridiculous physical force demonstrations by which the English suffragettes imagine they will advance their views, the latter might well take example by the orderly and dignified procedure of the National Council of French Women formed in 1901 and affiliated to the International Council of Women now numbering not less than 73,000 members. This organization is circulating a vast petition in favour of the extension to women of the suffrage called universal but really only unisexual as one of its members expressed it. The grounds put forward by the organization are briefly stated as follows:—"Since women are responsible like men towards society, they should have the right to defend their opinions in public as well as private life. Since, moreover, the laws of the land apply to them as well as to men, they ought like men to have the right to discuss those laws. Finally, being a taxpayer, woman cannot without injustice be any longer deprived of all power of control over the finances of the State." The feminist movement in France is gaining ground and is no doubt destined to achieve success not only by reason of its discreet methods of propaganda as compared with those of the English suffragettes but also because public opinion has been prepared for it by the brilliant success of French women in several professions formerly exercised exclusively by men. In France there are women Professors and Doctors of Law, Medicine and Science. One of them Mme. Edwards Pilliet has succeeded her husband in the chair of physiology at the Lariboisiere Hospital. Another, Mme. Curie, occupies the professorship held by her late husband in the field of chemical research in which she collaborated with the deceased scientist in the discovery of radium. Several women also hold high positions in the French Civil service.

ABDUL AZIZ APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

Abdul Aziz has sent an envoy from Kabul to Tangier with an appeal to the foreign representatives for their support against Mulai Hafid whom he describes as the enemy of civilization and progress and who only succeeded in reaching Mekinez thanks to his proclamation of a holy war. The Pretender has thus inspired the tribes with a hatred of foreigners which may have dangerous consequences in the ports. Abdul Aziz declares himself firmly resolved to maintain order in the ports and to carry out in its entirety the Act of Algeciras and, before all, the organisation of the police. Finally he says that the Powers are aware of his good intentions and anticipates that their sympathies will be rather with the cause of progress and peace than with that of barbarism and disorder.

It is only a pity that Abdul Aziz utterly failed in the past to carry out reform in Morocco and displayed no energy whatever even in defending his own cause. His only chance now is that Mulai, who is not too energetic either, may fail to take full advantage of the present favourable turn in his fortunes.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The first stage of the elections for the Prussian Chamber in which the electoral colleges are chosen was held in June. It is these colleges which return the Deputies to the Chamber. Several victories have been gained by the Social Democrats who are confident that their candidates will be returned in at least seven electoral divisions thus making the first breach in the wall of reaction which has hitherto excluded the Socialists from the Prussian Chamber. The other parties regard their intrusion as most unwelcome. The National Liberal, however, point out that the election of some half-dozen Socialist deputies is at least calculated to remove the reproach hitherto attached to the Prussian franchise that, while some 315 Conservative electors returned nearly 150 members to the Chamber, the Socialist electorate, with a total strength of 320,000, was not represented by a single Deputy.

BRUTALITY IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

A Court Martial is now sitting in Berlin to deal with what is described as one of the worst cases of brutality yet met with in the Prussian army. Four sergeants and four bombardiers of the first Artillery of the Guard, a crack Berlin regiment, are charged with ill-treatment of subordinates. Against the principal offender, Sergeant Thamme, the prosecution alleges 600 cases of ill-treatment, and against Sergeant Schulz 40.

The case largely turned on the suicide of a recruit named Knobbe, who was constantly maltreated by Thamme or by other soldiers acting under his orders. Through fear of further torment Knobbe finally threw himself out of a window of the barracks and died in hospital. Bombardier Neuberger deposed that Schulz often beat Knobbe, who was also frequently flogged by the older soldiers in stables. A number of soldiers not only deposed to the barbarous ill-treatment of Knobbe but said that they themselves had been systematically and brutally ill-used.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE AGGRESSIVE KAISER.

RESENTING ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIPS.

Foolish Victim of Egoism.

"LET THEM ALL COME, WE ARE READY."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A considerable stir, and even anxiety, has been caused by remarks, alleged to have been made by the Kaiser, at a review, in the presence of the Foreign Military Attaches, in which he is reported to have said: "It seems they are trying to encircle us and bring us to bay! Let them all come, we are ready."

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* declares that the Kaiser has been misreported. It is a fact, however, that in the course of his remarks, addressed to his own officers, he expressed his conviction, that the Army—true to the spirit of Frederick the Great—would continue equal to all tasks.

The subject of discussion was merely on service and military matters and not political questions.

The same journal adds: "It is useless to shut one's eyes to possible dangers, especially in view of the uncertainty as to whether new groupings of the Powers are being formed, which will render solutions of current questions less easy."

It complains bitterly of the constant misrepresentation of Germany as a disturbing factor in Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, the Far East, and elsewhere.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Taft Nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Chicago Convention has adopted Mr. Sherman, a Congressman of New York, for the Vice-Presidency. He is a nominee of the Taft Party.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In consequence of his nomination to the Presidency Mr. Taft has resigned the Secretaryship for War. Mr. Luke Wright of Tennessee will succeed him.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Debate in the Chamber.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Telegrams from Paris state that a heated debate on the situation in regard to Morocco took place in the Chamber yesterday, when M. Pichon indignantly repudiated the suggestion made by M. Jaures, that Germany was dictating France's action.

M. Jaures also urged M. Pichon to abandon Abdul Aziz and not to overstep the Algeciras Agreement.

M. Pichon reiterated that the Government was co-operating with the Powers and was taking advantage of the growing pacification to evacuate the country gradually.

Abdul Aziz, he said, was still the legitimate Sultan, and it was impossible to recognize Mulai Hafid, whose programme was a holy war against Europeans. No Power could act alone in investing Sultans of Morocco.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 353 votes against 126.

GREAT STEEL TRUST.

Probable Branch in England.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The reports of the formation of an International Steel Trust have been renewed.

It is stated that the Trust will have a capital of £150,000,000, and that big works will be constructed in Great Britain, giving work to many.

THE SCENE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Pressmen Return to the Gallery.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A despatch from Rome states that as the result of an interview with the President of the Chamber, the pressmen have returned.

Signor Santini has challenged Signor Barzilai to a duel.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

Lord Curzon's Motion Postponed.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The debate on Lord Curzon's motion on the state of Affairs in India has again been postponed to the 30th instant.

CHINESE APPOINTMENT.

French Engineer Selected.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A telegram to the "Times," from Peking, states that the French Engineer, M. Charignon, has been appointed Adviser to the Ministry of Communications.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

The Government's Aims.

ALL STAKED ON THE LICENSING BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Birmingham, summed up the Government's aims as the establishment of a community of free men.

The great objects of the Liberals were to equalise the burdens of the people, to make their lives brighter, and to break down the present environments of squalor surrounding so many.

He had staked his own, the Government's, and the party's fortunes upon the Licensing Bill, and he believed that he never did a wiser thing.

PUDSEY BYE-ELECTION.

A Government Defeat.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The bye-election in the Pudsey division of Yorkshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. George Whiteley, has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Oddy (Unionist).....5,444.
Mr. Ogden (Liberal).....5,331.
Mr. Benson (Labour).....1,291.

THE "GLADIATOR" COLLISION.

"St. Paul's" Officers Entirely Exonerated.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Admiralty Court has decided that the "Gladiator" alone was to blame for the collision with the "St. Paul."

LATER.

The Admiralty Court in the "Gladiator" case added that they were satisfied that the "St. Paul's" manœuvres were substantially as the owners pleaded; and that without the improper starboarding on the part of the "Gladiator" there would have been no collision.

A NEW FIELD MARSHAL.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

General Sir Charles Brownlow has been appointed a Field Marshall.

STORMS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Heavy storms have been experienced in France and great damage has been done to the crops.

LATE SIR J. JEEJEEBHOY.

Mourning in Teheran.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Zoroastrians have suspended business for a day, in mourning for the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

THE "HIMALAYA."

Proceeds on her Voyage.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The "Himalaya," which was detained at Port Said by a broken steampipe, has proceeded.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Recent Frontier Trouble.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A telegram from Paris states that, while expressing regret at the recent Frontier incidents and thanking the French for their support in suppressing the rebellion, China has demanded an inquiry into the facts.

France is inclined to agree.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won with a Record Score.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Mr. Braid has won the Open Golf Championship, with a score of 291, which breaks all former records.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Northamptonshire has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 46 runs.

Leicestershire has beaten Sussex by six wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by three wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Surrey has beaten Cambridge University at the Oval by four wickets.

Worcester has beaten Hampshire by two wickets, playing at Worcester.

Lancashire has beaten Warwickshire by five wickets, on the Birmingham ground.

In the match at Tunbridge, Kent beat Essex by 124 runs.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

A Brilliant Function.

INDIAN NOTABILITIES PRESENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Their Majesties' Garden Party at Windsor yesterday, at the close of the Ascot meeting, was attended by nine thousand guests.

A most brilliant and representative gathering was present, including members of the Cabinet, high officers of the Army and Navy, members of Parliament, eminent divines and delegates to the Pan-Anglican Congress, and representatives of the stage, literature, art and music. The Prime Minister of Nepal and other Indian Princes also attended.

An Indian tent, which King Edward brought back from his visit to India, was pitched in front of the Royal tents.

His Majesty conversed with Labour members of Parliament during the afternoon.

SEQUEL TO THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

The Amir's Action.

PROMINENT AFGHANS CONFINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

A Peshawar correspondent states that information received from Kabul shews that several prominent men in Afghanistan, who were known or believed to have been active, in inducing Afghan subjects to take up arms against the Indian Government, during the recent Mohmand expedition, have been placed under restraint by the Amir.

Among these is Nazar Sator, a well-known Ghazi, who holds high rank in the Amir's Durbar and who is believed to have induced some of the inhabitants of Kabul to join the Mohmands in the attack on British territory. He is confined to his house and a guard has been placed over it, to prevent access to it by anyone not belonging to his family.

Another man, who has been similarly dealt with, is a Ghazi named Abdul Razak, who belongs to Kabul. He is suspected of having collected men in Ningrahar and of having preached a "jehad" against the British Government. He has been placed in confinement in Kabul, where, it is stated, he will remain until he explains at whose instigation he carried on these activities.

LEATHER COINS.

A Disturbing Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The "Bengalee" publishes the following telegram this morning:—

"Nagpur, June 20th.—A persistent rumour has spread in the bazar, that a leather coin is going to be introduced by Government. The common people, who believe in the story, have got nervous, they are afraid that the introduction of such a coin is meant to interfere with their religion.

"The story about the introduction of the coin can be traced to the fact that some mischievous and ill-intentioned people had brought in to the bazar and showed to the people some token coins made of paper in Germany, and were thus instrumental in spreading the rumour."

THE KHOST EXPLOSION.

Probable Cause Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The following telegram dated the 18th instant, from the Government Inspector, Lahore, to the Railway Board, gives the latest details of the Khost explosion:—

"The Khost explosion was probably due to the breaking into a packet of gas, and to a combination of gas and dust coal; possibly, also a safety lamp ignited.

"In all 20 men must have died almost instantaneously. The bodies have since been recovered, with difficulty, under great danger."

SRI GOSWAMI MAHARAJ NATHDWARA.

Presented with "Manpatra."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NATHDWARA, JUNE 20.

His Highness Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, the head of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal (All-India Hindu Religious Association) has approached, through a deputation, His Holiness Sri Goswami Maharaj Nathdwara, the head of the Shuddhadurta Sampradaya, to present "Manpatra" on behalf of the Hindus.

His Holiness accepted the "Manpatra" in open durbar, with the usual ceremony. He also graciously conferred sanads of literary title to three recipients of this State—Pundits Ravijibhai Vidyaratna, Nandkishorji Kavilbhusan and Thakurprasad Vidyabhandhir. His Holiness graciously promised to support the great national movement, and conferred benedictions on the Maharaja and the Mahamandal.

THE Italian Army is setting its house in order, and the proposed increase to the pay of the Officers will be a distinct improvement. The Italian authorities do not seem to have been bitten with the craze against fortification, as the Commission of Inquiry has recommended an expenditure of some seven millions for land and sea defences.

THE CHARGE AGAINST OFFICIAL.

Mr. Justice Fletcher's Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

In his judgment in the suit of Brojendro Kissore Choudury against Mr. Clarke, District Magistrate, Mymensingh, Mr. Justice Fletcher held that the search was not warranted by law; but that defendant had acted "bona fide" and was not actuated by malice or any improper motives. The defendant, however, had failed to exercise proper supervision and control over the people effecting the search, which had been conducted with unnecessary violence.

Two similar suits by the plaintiff's mother, against Mr. Clarke and Mr. Luffman, and by the plaintiff against the Sub-Inspector of Police were dismissed with costs.

THE LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

Mr. Dring's Recommendation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

In a long letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Dring, Agent, East Indian Railway, combats the claims made by Mr. Neville, in his letter of April 18th, for Isabpur, as the site for the Lower Ganges Bridge.

Mr. Dring urged for the Raita scheme, as recommended by the Bridge Committee, and declares that, if the Eastern Bengal State Railway is given over to the Company for management, the broad-gauge section should be transferred to the East Indian Railway, since 80 per cent. of the traffic over that portion is interchange traffic with the East Indian Railway. Such an amalgamation, he claims, would lessen congestion at Naihati, and benefit the mills on the river.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

Appeal by Khudiram Bose.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Khudiram Bose is reported to have written out his grounds of appeal in the "Bengali," which forwarded it to the High Court. He is permitted to wear his own dhoti and shirt, his food has been changed, at his request, and he has been supplied with a copy of the "Geeta."

A Barisal telegram, dated yesterday, says that Basanta Kumar Sil, a "Yugantar" newsboy, has been ordered to furnish two sureties of Rs. 100 each, or undergo a year's imprisonment.

DARING ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Engine Considerably Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The "Patrika" publishes a telegram from Bogra, dated the 18th instant, reporting that a daring attempt was made to wreck a passenger train between Sonahola and Sukhanpakur station, in the Bogra District, by placing a large boulder against the wall, on the Chowkchahi Bridge. The boulder was carried 56 feet by the cow-catcher, which was bent, and the engine was otherwise considerably damaged.

This is the fourth attempt to wreck trains about the same place, and no clue is forthcoming as to the perpetrators.

TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASE.

Defence Pleader's Arguments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

In the Tinnevelly sedition case, yesterday, Mr Sadagopachary, for Chidambaram Pillay, who is charged with abetment, argued that, whereas the first accused was preaching the ideal of, perhaps, a political or quasi-political character, Chidambaram's ideal, to which he had always confined himself, was purely the industrial regeneration of India. There was another case, to be heard next week, in which Chidambaram was charged with sedition. Let him stand or fall by that, for to make him responsible for what another man said on a public platform was absolutely iniquitous, if not unfair. He submitted also the fact, that the prosecution had no thought of abetment when the original complaint was filed; but later, made a supplemental complaint, which was a proof of the unfaithfulness of the prosecution.

WRITING to a contemporary, a correspondent, who says he is an old fisherman and is acquainted with the fish of both India and the West, states that from what he knows of the Indian fish the "Chilwa Cheela Argentea" he believes it to be quite as good, if not much better, as a mosquito and larvæ destroyer than the Barbadoes fish, (Millions), and he feels certain that if it be given a proper trial it will be found quite a success. "The geographical distribution of the "Chilwa" is all over India, Burma, and the East India Archipelago. There are twelve known varieties of it, but the best known is the common "Chilwa," the "Cheela Argentea" of naturalists. All the varieties have the same habits as fly takers, and mosquito destroyers. . . . All that is wanted is some one in an official position who will give the experiment a trial. If properly carried out it would be inexpensive and would certainly be successful.

FESTIVAL OF ZOROASTER.

Bombay.

On Saturday, in connection with the celebration of the death of Zoroaster, commemorative meetings of Parsees were held in several places in Bombay and outstations. The boys and girls of several Parsee schools assembled in the Anjuman fire-temple at Dhobi Talao, at 9 a. m., when Ervad Dosabhoy Hormusjee Dastur sang the Gathas, after which a prayer was offered up in chorus. Mr. Bimjee recited a hymn in praise of Zoroaster. Addresses suitable to the occasion were then delivered by Mr. P. B Kabrajee, Mr. Cursetjee J. B. Wadia, and Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal. The boys and girls were each presented with an elegant card with a portrait of Zoroaster, on which were printed the prominent tenets of the Zoroastrian religion. In the evening, in the same place, a meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen was held, when a public thanksgiving ceremony was performed under the supervision of Naib Dastur Menocher Jamaspjee. The members of the meeting joined in a prayer, after which appropriate addresses were delivered by Ervad Perozshah Marani, Bai Motibai Eduljee Batliwalla, and Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, the Chairman of the meeting. The same evening a thanksgiving service was performed in the Wadia fire-temple. The Parsee schools and many of the Parsee shops in the Fort, Kalbadevi, and Baharkote were closed in honour of the occasion.

RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JUNE 20.

The Parsi Anjuman, including ladies, met to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the death of their great and wise prophet, Zoroaster.

Mr. Cooverjee Coyajee delivered a sermon, dwelling upon the chief merits of Zoroastrianism, and explained, in very lucid terms, the principal tenets of this religion, and the benefits it has conferred.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Bezonji Merwanji to the learned lecturer, and on behalf of the ladies by Mrs. Dinbai Sorabji Lalkaka.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, it was resolved to telegraph the Anjuman's condolence, on the sad bereavement sustained by Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy's family.

DEATH OF MR. H. W. EDWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 20.

The death occurred, last evening, at Chudderghat, of Mr. Herbert William Edwards, age 44, of His Highness the Nizam's Forest service. The deceased, who was a promising officer, had only recently been appointed Personal Assistant in the Revenue office. He was an accomplished Persian and Arabic scholar and had been of great service to the State.

The deceased being a Volunteer, was buried with full military honours this morning, His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry Band and the Chudderghat Detachment of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles headed the procession. The coffin was conveyed on the Nizam's artillery gun carriage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 20.—Lieut. Fleming, R.F.A., from Fyzabad.
Lieut. Hughes, 12th Cav., from England.
Lieut. Carthur, R. F. A. from England.
Capt. Woodwood, Lancas Fus, from England.
Capt Murray, 21st Punjabis, from England.
Capt. Hendersen, R. M. Fus, from England.
Capt. Baker, 82nd Punjabis, from England.
Capt. Batman-Champain, 5th Gurkhas, from Abbottabad.
Major Browning Cant. Magte, from England.
Colonel Dunsterville, E. Sur. Regt from England.
Lieut-Colonel Stara R. A. M. C. from Bangalore.
Capt. Jones, A. F. Dept. from Jubbulpore.
Lieut. Martin, 1st Welts Regt. from Newgong.
Lieut. Alexander, Somers, L. I. from Jubbulpore.
Maj. Brourie, C. I. Horse, from Agar.
aLieut. Boyd, R. F. A. from England.
Capt. Mellor, R. F. A. from England.
Capt Flewartt 14th Hus, from England.

DEPARTURES JUNE 20.—Lieutenant Fleming F. A. to England.
Lieutenant Hughes, 12th Cavalry to Mooltan.
Captain Murray, 21st Punjabis to Allahabad.
Captain Henderson R M Fus, to England.
Captain Baker, 82nd Punjabis, to Dargai.
Captain Bateman Champani, 5th Gurkhas to England.
Captain Macnamara, R I Rifles to England.
Lieutenant Boyd, R F A to England.
Col. Dunsterville, E Sur Regt to Mhow.
Lieut-Col Starr R A M C to England.
Captain Jones, M F Dept to England.
Lieutenant Martin, 1st Wilts Regt to England.
Major Browne, C I Horse to England.
Captain Miller, R F A to England.

THE STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

An increase of £2,234,166 in a year's business is highly satisfactory and this is what is recorded by the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, the net increase after deducting re-insurances being £2,000,220. This is slightly less than the increase last year and the claims paid were slightly heavier, amounting to £703,000, than in the previous year when they were exceptionally light, but the slight slackening in the amount of new business is far more than compensated for by a reduction of fully one and a half per cent. in expenses, a fact that not only increases the financial value of the year, but should act as a principal incentive to new business. In November last the total amount of existing assurances was almost twenty-nine and a half millions, exclusive of bonus additions and the number of policies was 62,359. The increasing favour shown to endowment and endowment assurance policies is shown by the fact that £154,533 was paid under these heads, while the receipt of £48,433 as the purchase price of annuities is also an interesting fact. Seeing that the year was one of financial depression, the Directors are to be congratulated on showing a total of available funds of £12,020,650 which figure may be counted upon to increase automatically in the near future with lightening of the Stock markets. The interest earned in the year was £4 5s. 2d. and out of this a dividend of £1 4 has been paid, leaving a handsome balance for security, reserve and all expenses.

THE LUNI BRIDGE.

Information, dated June 20, states that through communication over the Luni Bridge was expected to be restored that evening.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. Logan and the Ryot.

MR. SETALVAD CHAMPIONS SIR P. MEHTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

THE Council of H. H. the Governor met at the Council Hall on Saturday, when there were present:—His Excellency the Honourable Sir George Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding; the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., C.S.I., I.C.S., J.P.; the Hon. Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E.; the Hon. Syed Zain El Edrus; the Hon. Mr. Alexander Cochrane Logan, I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. George Owen William Dunn, M. Inst. C.E., J.P.; the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. W. L. S. I. Cameron, A.M.I.C.E., J.P.; the Hon. Sheikh Sadik Ali *walad* Sheikh Sher Ali; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., J.P.; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., J.P.; the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., J.P.; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, J. P.; the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B., J.P.; the Hon. Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Hon. Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestanji Vakil, C.I.E.; the Hon. Sir Walter C. Hughes, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Montague de Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Reginald Branson, Advocate General, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was unable to attend. The Hon'ble Mr. Logan replied to the attack made upon him by Sir Pherozeshah a year ago, when he referred in withering terms to the alleged traditional narrowness of the Bombay Revenue officer, and several of Sir Pherozesha h's friends replied to Mr. Logan in his stead.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In opening the Council, His Excellency the Governor said:—Hon'ble Members:—On this, the first occasion on which I have had the honour to preside over a meeting of the Legislative Council, I wish to tender a cordial welcome to all its members. I also desire to say to the non-official members that I hope that they will feel that they have free access to me, and that I shall always be glad to receive a personal expression of their views.

My Honourable colleague who manages our finances with so much ability and anxious care will be able to tell you that they are in a satisfactory condition, although the prosperity of the past year has been adversely affected by the abrupt termination of the last monsoon. In a few districts it has been found necessary to open famine works and to give gratuitous relief; but the distress has been neither widespread nor acute, and every effort has been made to mitigate its effects. If the present monsoon gives us a normal rainfall I trust that these effects will pass away.

I am thankful to say that the deaths from plague have latterly fallen to the lowest figures in any corresponding period since the first appearance of this terrible disease amongst us. Signs are not wanting that inoculation is being increasingly appreciated by the people, and in this City private efforts—generously made—have accomplished much. Should another outbreak occur next winter, I have great hope that the people will voluntarily resort to this method of protection, the value of which has been strikingly attested by the experience gained at Poona.

This Council meets today with only one object and that is to do all that is possible to promote the progress and prosperity of the people of every degree in this Presidency. That object unites us all, and while opinions as to policy and methods must necessarily differ at times, such differences can generally be adjusted by reasoned discussion for which our meetings provide the means. It is sometimes said that Government do not sufficiently consult Indian opinion. I think that Indian opinion is consulted much more than is generally known, but there can be no doubt that one result of the changes now in contemplation will be to enable that opinion to be given more fully, more formally, more publicly and with a greater sense of responsibility. To this I attach great importance. I do not yet know the precise form which these arrangements will take; but I believe that the spirit in which they are worked will be determining element in their success, and the Government may be trusted to take a broadly liberal view when the time comes to set the new machinery in motion. The final decision as to the reforms rests in higher hands than ours; but there are some changes which Government can make and will make as soon as possible. My colleagues and I think that the time has come to strengthen the elective element in the District Municipalities of the Presidency and to free them in great measure from official control. I will not now go into details; but the main changes which we intend to carry out are the following:—

THE NEW PROPOSALS.

1. As a rule the elected members of District Municipalities will number not less than two-thirds of the whole. Exceptions will be made in the case of the smaller and more backward Municipalities, but this rule will apply to all City Municipalities and to the larger Town Municipalities.

2. The privilege of electing a President will be conferred on Municipalities which are not excepted for special reasons; but we consider that the election should be approved by two-thirds of the members. Failing this, the appointment should be made by the Governor in Council who will take the wishes of the Municipality into full account.

3. Wherever the official element in Municipalities is reduced to a minority or altogether withdrawn, we think that their Executive Departments should be strengthened by the adoption of the system which has achieved marked success in Bombay City, and has now been applied at Karachi.

The means of providing for a just representation of minorities will be carefully considered and we hope to be able to secure this object where necessary.

The general result of the changes which I have indicated will be a large extension of the principle of Self-government in the Presidency, and the conferring of increased powers and consequently of increased responsibilities upon its people. Mistakes may be made in some cases; but we all learn from our mistakes, and education in the management of local affairs is the best training for that larger share in the general government of the country which will gradually but certainly be conferred upon its people. And now it is necessary for me to refer to subjects which must cause pain to all true lovers of India. In all countries, whatever their forms of Government, the grave responsibility for the maintenance of order rests with the Executive which has information not possessed by the public, and which would be severely and justly condemned if the neglect of necessary precautions led to serious disturbances. This Presidency happily escaped the storm of 1857. The great mass of its population is eminently law-abiding, and it may fail to realise the ruin and the suffering which inevitably result from the "breaking up of laws", and which necessarily fall heaviest upon the poor. I am not an alarmist, and I well know the kindly relations between different races which exist in this Presidency, and which it is my first object to seek to promote. There are, however, symptoms in India and even in this Presidency which the Government cannot disregard. Moreover, there is a change in the situation now that we are aware of the existence of a conspiracy deliberately organized for purposes of indiscriminate murder. The methods of the European and American anarchist are totally foreign to the Indian character. They are indignantly repudiated by all true-hearted Indians, who regard them as a blot on the fair fame of their country. But they exist, and they constitute a new factor which we must take into account. The saddest feature in this new situation is the fact that there are men who are prepared to incite and to train half-educated youths to the most dastardly of crimes. In all countries and in all ages, like causes produce like effects, and gross misrepresentations of facts accompanied by incitements to disorder persistently impressed upon an uneducated population lead sooner or later to outbreaks which must be suppressed by force. To employ force against misguided people is the most hateful duty which can fall upon any Government, and as experience shows it may have to be discharged even by a Government so essentially democratic as that of the United States. I regret to say that in this Presidency there is a section of writers and speakers which is in the habit of using language that can only be interpreted by the masses as an incitement to the race-hatred which leads directly to violence. I cannot tell how far this insidious teaching, which is as diametrically opposed to the religions of the East as to those of the West, has penetrated.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

But I do know that if it is permitted to continue, it can lead only to one result, and no Government which has the welfare and progress of the Presidency at heart can sit with folded hands while the people are being led towards the abyss. In any steps which the Government may be obliged to take, there will not be the smallest feeling of animus. We shall not attempt to strain the definition of sedition; but a campaign which is not political but plainly anarchical in its tendencies cannot be permitted to continue. It is my great wish to raise the status of the Vernacular Press, to give it a sense of responsibility and to enable it to do work which is sorely needed. I am seeking for means to furnish it with information to enable it to understand and to weigh the objects and the measures of Government. As I told the Editors whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Parel, I invite criticism based on a knowledge of facts. I now make an earnest appeal to the writers and speakers to whom I have alluded to cease playing with fire, and to turn their energies and those of their disciples to the practical good of the people, where the widest field of activity awaits them. There is no country where a wise and a patriotic Press can do more good than in India. There is no country where a Press which spreads falsehoods and inspires race-hatred and contempt of Government can do more harm. I am glad to know that journals of the latter class are relatively few in the Bombay Presidency.

In spite of the losses due to the great famine and to the terrible visitation of plague, our Presidency is steadily progressing. The Government is earnestly seeking to improve agriculture, to foster industries, to promote education as far as means permit, to combat disease and to prepare for the contingency of future droughts. We are anxious to remove all real grievances in so far as it is in our power. In our many and difficult tasks we need the co-operation of all creeds and classes. The more fully that co-operation is given the fewer will be our mistakes, and the more rapid the progress of the people.

Speaking with knowledge of the wishes of the Secretary of State, I desire to say that neither the

RECENT SAD EVENTS

nor the Press campaign to which I have referred will deter us from movement along the lines which have been plainly indicated. The reforms which are soon to be carried out will mark an important step in the direction of giving to Indians a greater share in the government of the country. These reforms will not satisfy the more impatient spirits; but no true statesman could dream of inaugurating sudden and organic changes in the government of a vast eastern population. The great movements which have conferred real and lasting benefits upon mankind have been gradual growths. I hope and I believe that the best of Indian opinion will heartily co-operate with us in making the coming reforms a success, and will support the Government in taking necessary precautions against disorder with the disastrous consequences which it would entail upon the Presidency. During the past years new forces have been arising in India, some of which are natural, inevitable and beneficial, while others are unnatural and dangerous.

There is urgent need of real statesmanship—Indian and British statemanship working hand in hand—to solve the new problems, to direct the good forces to the advancement of the people and to curb those that are reactionary and evil. It is only by such co-operation of races, based on mutual trust and sympathy, that we can hope to satisfy the aspirations of the Indian people for a steadily increasing share in the government of the country, while at the same time preserving order and promoting progress and prosperity.

I am sure I speak for all classes of this Presidency when I regret the premature death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and not alone of the Parsee community. He identified himself with other movements. His work was recognised as of great benefit to the people of this Presidency and he has left a shining example to us all and his memory will be cherished not only in this City but everywhere in Bombay.

HON. MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie in presenting the Budget to the Council observed that he was afraid that they were getting a very bad start in the Deccan and that unless they had good rain shortly, the people would come to the end of their tether. He had never noticed before at this time of the year, when coming to Poona that the sowing and the ploughing was so very bad. Prices are at present high and will still rise if we don't get a good rainfall. But they still had breathing time. He made these dismal remarks by way of caution, but misfortunes may be averted by timely rainfall. As regards the Customs Department he hoped that the alterations in their procedure and the rearrangement of the Burdget would result in a sum of one lakh under that head. It was only a small amount truly, but members would have an opportunity of discussing these points. But this modification in the Budget would after all be a small one. He hoped that the financial position of Government would be very much better next year.

THE HON. DR. BHANDARKAR.

THE EVIDENCE OF SYMPATHY.

The Hon'ble Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., said:—Notwithstanding the dismal forebodings of the Financial member, I think there is no cause yet for disappointment and I will proceed with my remark on the supposition that we shall have a normal season this year. It is very gratifying to find that this year's

Budget shows a further development of the sympathetic financial policy of the Bombay Government. The first thing that arrests my attention is the sacrifice of revenue to the extent of half-a-lakh to relieve poor people from a heavy tax in the shape of tolls levied at toll-bars. Government will be glad to extend this policy in the interests of those people. That the tax does often times press heavily, there can be no question. Cultivators and other inhabitants of the villages surrounding Poona for instance bring to the Poona market cart loads of cattle dung-cakes, and kadba, and such other minor products of the fields. The load is worth from three to five or six rupees and the owner is charged two annas at a toll-bar like the one at Harris Bridge at Kirkee, and if there are other such bars on the way, he has to pay more. A cart-load of manure from Kirkee if taken to a village to the north is charged two annas, while the manure itself costs eight annas, so that if a cultivator purchased about forty cart-loads of the manure he would have to pay 80 annas i.e. five rupees at the toll-bar near the Harris Bridge, and Rs. 20 to the owner of the manure, that is the tax in this case comes to 25 per cent. It is therefore ruinous to take manure from Kirkee to such village as Bopkhel on the northern side of the river. An empty carriage is charged one anna and a bullock two paisas or six pies. To avoid these exactions the people have recourse to a variety of shifts. They come to the Kirkee side and back by some track or other in the dry season, but when the river is full and they have to ply their carts on this side of the river, they leave them on the Kirkee side near a shop or house, and village on the other side. Since the relief is take away the bullocks swimming to their hedged in by certain conditions and Government fearing serious loss of revenue have not rendered it general, would it not do if all empty carts and unloaded bullocks, and carts containing manure, cattle dung-cakes, and even fire-wood as well as the minor products of the field alone were exempted from the payment of the toll throughout the Presidency.

The other point that has struck me is that in connection with the financing of the valuable sugar-cane crops. What is stated in that part of the financial statement tallies completely with the information I obtained when, I visited Baramati about three years ago. I was shown the Nira canal and was told that sugar-cane cultivation was carried on on an extensive scale at and about Baramati and the chief industry of the place was the manufacture of gur called jagri I suppose in the statement, and that business was done every year to the extent of many lakhs,—the exact number I now forget—I then observed that the cultivators of sugar-cane must have become rich and be certainly better off than those of other parts of the country. "Not at all" I was told

THE SAVKAR

had to be resorted to at all stages in the process of cultivation, manufacture and sale, and all the proceeds except a small portion were pocketed by him. I thought the condition was pitiable, but did not find myself in a condition to do anything. If I had made a suggestion in this council, it would probably have been deemed wild. But now that Government have stepped into the place of the exacting savkar with a view to improve the condition of their tenants, what is left to me is simply to express my gratification. The mind, however, of our finance member does not seem to be quite clear on the point. He is afraid of an encroachment on the province of the ordinary banker. I do not think it is the province of the latter. If the Government has rendered itself the landlord as the Native princes who preceded it did, and those who are now in power have done the latter especially in Kathiawar and Malwa not even allowing permanant tenure to the rayats, as the Bombay Government does, it behoves the Government to see that its tenants are prosperous in order that its own dues may be safeguarded: and no banker has a right to take up that position. The Honourable gentleman himself has in accordance with this theory since he took charge of our financial portfolio been endeavouring, it appears to me, to make the practice of advancing money to the cultivators an important feature of our land revenue system.

I have now to plead for sympathy for other classes of His Majesty's subjects. The cultivators are not much given to drinking; but artisans such as tailors, carpenters, masons, &c., mill operatives, and those who take service are and the habit is every year growing and spreading widely among them. The enormous increase of revenue that we have every year must be taken as an indication notwithstanding the explanations that are attempted which go but little way. Last year the estimated revenue both imperial and provincial was rupees one hundred and fifty-five lakhs; in the revised estimates it grew up to one hundred and sixty lakhs and fifty thousands, i.e., it was more than eleven lakhs in excess of that collected in 1906-07. By such leaps and bounds it has been rising. It was, as I stated last year, about one hundred and one lakh in 1900-01; so that it has during these eight years increased by about sixty lakhs.

I believe this increase cannot have taken place unless the quantity of liquor drunk and the number of drinkers had increased in the same ratio. But the point may be placed beyond the reach of cavil by a resort to statistics. A friend has furnished me with figures which show that in the Poona district the number of gallons of country spirits consumed in 1906-07 was 1,69,539 and the revenue derived from this quantity was Rs. 3,59,161. In 1900-01 the corresponding figures were Rs. 1,10,477 and Rs. 5,45,000. In 1878-79 the year of plenty which followed the famine of 1877 the figures were 76,784 and 2,11,025. So that in the Poona District the quantity of country liquor drunk in 1906-07 was considerably more than twice the quantity drunk in 1878-79, and one and a half as much as in 1900-01. And the revenue for the whole Presidency excluding Sind from the sale of country spirit was in 1906-07 Rs. 96,60,026, while in 1900-01 it was Rs. 67,60,987, i.e., in 1906-07 it was a little less than one-half as much more as in the latter year and the average of that realized during the five years ending 1881-82 was Rs. 39,02,015, i.e., in 1906-07 it was two and a half times as much as in the latter year. So that the conclusion is the same as in the case of the Poona District, viz., that in the Presidency the poorer classes of his Majesty's subjects, who consume the local liquor drink much more than twice as much as they did thirty years ago and a little less than half as much again as eight years ago and the proportion will be still greater for 1907-08, when the total revenue exceeded that collected in 1906-07 by more than eleven lakhs as stated above.

This state or things deserves the serious consideration of a sympathetic Government. If cultivators are to be saved from becoming bankrupts, are not the artisans and similar classes to be saved from ruining themselves? The quantity of liquor produced must be reduced, and the number of shops which tempt artisans on their way home after a day's work be considerably decreased. Perhaps the Government of Bombay is helpless in the matter; if so, it should move the Government of India to grapple with this growing evil.

SANITARY MEASURES.

I will now proceed to the measures about to be taken for the promotion of public health.

The Government of Bombay has been setting aside one lakh of rupees since last year for the purpose and the Government of India will contribute from this year four lakhs and a half annually. The measures contemplated by our Government as stated in last year's financial statement are water-supply, drainage, conservancy and the like; while the money contributed by the Government of India is to be expended on measure with special reference to the prevention of the plague. The measures thought of by our Government are not all or even the principal ones necessary for the prevention of the plague. The chief measure if a non-professional man has a right to form an opinion on the subjects is in my opinion that resorted to in Bombay, for the carrying out of which the Improvement Trust has been created is the construction of better dwellings for the poorer classes of the people. This is what should be done. The huts of the people in our villages are hardly better than the dens of wild animals or burrows and are built in close contact with each other. Plague can never be driven out unless these habitations are destroyed and new one constructed in a manner to secure more light and ventilation, and at a considerable distance from each other. A poor man's hut will not cost more than about a hundred rupees. The Government Sanitary engineer or his assistants or members of any other branch of the Public Work Department should visit each village and draw plans for such huts. These should then be laid before the Collector who should place them before the local Boards and the huts constructed out of the funds which the Government of India will from year to year place at the disposal of this Government increased by any amount saved from the non-education Budgets of the local Boards. If that is not sufficient, the local Boards might be empowered to borrow modest sums of money on the security of their annual income. The Satara District has suffered heavily from the ravages of the Plague and the reconstruction of the huts that I propose should be first tried in that District.

The initial steps of Sanitary improvements contemplated by our Government seem to have been left to the local Boards who with the assistance of a Government expert i.e., the Sanitary Engineer should draw up schemes and submit them to Government. But who is to energise the local Boards except the central source of energy that is the Government itself that has created these Boards. I however think that in the case of the improvement that I advocate and the others contemplated by the Government, the process ought to be as I have suggested it. The initial steps should be taken by the Sanitary Engineer of the Public Works Department.

REFORMS IN PROCEDURE.

And now I must congratulate the council and especially the non-official members on the new privilege that without making any noise about it our Government has conferred upon us. We are henceforward allowed to make any amendments in the items of expenditure of the nature explained in the statement. And we have heard of the oral announcement made by the Finance member that a committee of the member of the Council will be consulted in settling the Budget. I now intend to avail myself of the privilege of making an amendment. The Government Book Depot has been abolished and its accumulations to the amount of Rs. 87,000 should, it is proposed, be absorbed in the closing balance of 1907-08. Now, the Depot made this money by selling books that is—it is the money of the student world. In fairness, therefore, it ought to be spent on an object that will benefit students. I would therefore propose that the Depot balance of Rs. 87,000 be made over to the University to be invested in Government paper, and two Research scholarchips be endorsed out of the proceeds I have been advocating the foundations of research scholarships and of fellow-ships for a good many years. The Government of Bengal has founded such scholarships but we have not got any. Recently, however, a sum of money was handed over to the University by the Administrator-General out of the estate of one Mr. Springer who by his will left it to the University after the death of his wife. Out of this amount the judicate at the instance of the Vice-Chancellor decided to endeavour a Research Scholarship worth Rs. 100 per mensem. The two that I propose and this one will enable our University to promote the spirit of research among our students.

Lastly, I beg to tend my humble support to the contention of our Financial member that the Government of India should send us a lump sum out of their plenty in aid of our Finances, and not amounts ear-marked for certain objects. This Government certainly knows more of the necessities of the Presidency than the Government of India and now that power has been given to the members of the Council to move amendments as to the Allotment of Funds and the Budget is to be settled after consulting a committee of the Council the united sense of the members of this council official as well as non-official cannot go wrong in the distribution of our resources. I have confidence that if all the non-official members appointed by Government and elected by the constituencies agree in proposing a certain amendment in this matter, Government will give due weight to it.

THE HON'BLE ZAIN EL EDRUS.

The Hon. Zain St. Edrus after some references to the season and to details of the Financial Statement, said:—In my address at a similar meeting of this Council last year, I took the opportunity of submitting for the consideration of Government, the insufficiency of Local Board Schools in rural villages, and while my complaint still remains unredressed, my attention has this year been attracted to the pressing want of schools in Jaghir or Inam villages, notwithstanding that the Jaghirdars or Inamdars contribute largely to the local funds, and where any schools at all exist in Jaghir or Inam villages, they are ill-provided for in respect of teaching staff and the methods of teaching. It is very necessary, therefore, that a substantial move should be made in order to secure to Jaghir or Inam villages the fullest benefits of the levies made from them in the shape of local funds, compatibly with other rural villages. Again, it is a well-known fact, that in cases of constructions of new tanks and wells, or repairs to old ones, the rayts are invariably called upon to contribute partly towards the cost, either in cash or personal labour. During a favourable season it is always possible for the ryots to meet the contribution promised by them in cash, but during adverse seasons, their resources are crippled and their engagements necessarily remain unfulfilled with the result, that the works are left undone and their cattle impoverished from want of water, particularly during an oppressive summer. I really think, that some relaxation is indispensable in such cases, and promised cash contributions should be deferred for the time being, if not wholly dispensed with, as otherwise the object with which minor works of public utility were instituted would be defeated, and the system of voluntary contributions rendered a misnomer These remarks apply with greater force to Jaghir or Inam villages, where it is in the first place, difficult to procure any provision at all for new tanks or wells, or repairs to old ones and, in the second place, if a provision is secured, the enforcement of promised money contributions is carried out with greter severity than in non-Inam villages, and the budget allotments are suffered to lapse as often as they were made, simply because the promisers have failed out of sheer helplessness to abide by their engagements. I will only draw the attention of Your Excellency to the Nursing Institute proposed for Surat. It is now nearly a year since the proposal has been made and a very generous donation has been offered by a well known gentleman of Surat, trading in Bombay but remembering the want of his native City. It is high time that Government should take prompt advantage of the magnificent donation, so that gentlemen interested in the welfare of the city may be encouraged to direct their attentions and influence to other wants of the City. In conclusion I think, that the Budget Estimate for 1908-09 has been very thoughtfully framed, and that no department of expenditure has received greater preference over the other. I congratulate my friend the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie on the explanatory financial Statement which has been laid before your Excellency, which, speaking for myself, has scarcely left any room for comment, or criticism. I would, however, suggest for the consideration of Government, the desirability of appending to future Budget Estimates a Memorandum showing the amounts remitted and the suspensions granted during the year in each of the Districts subordinate to the three Divisions comprised in the Bombay Presidency, as a wholesome evidence of the concession graciously made by Government to the ryots during an unfavourable season.

THE HON. MR. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency,—Abkari administration presents so many difficulties and complexities that I hesitate to anticipate any statement Government may intend to make on the subject, and my chief reason for adverting to the Hon'ble Professor Bhandarkar's remarks is, that I do not wish silence on my part as head of the Department construed to mean that I am indifferent to the controversies on the subject. That is not the case. Our Akbari policy and management have not so nearly reached finality but that sober and rational criticism may be useful. But I should like to point out that the principal cause of our difficulties is not the conflict between the claims of morality and those of revenue, but between the claims of morality and those of individual liberty. Our Abkari system is a coherent system, governed by the same constitutional principles as all other departments of Government, and whenever action has to be taken to remedy evils it must be taken on lines consistent with this fundamental principle. We cannot break away from these to take such action as was taken, for instance, by the Peshwa Balajirao in a case which I quote from the book of his diaries published by Mr. Parasnis last year under the auspices of the Hon'ble Professor Bhandarkar and the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society. The Peshwa entirely prohibited the manufacture of liquor in a certain district, but subsequently permitted it to be resumed on the conditions that no liquor should be sold to persons of the servant class or to Brahmins, Parbhus and Shenwis. It may be doubted whether these rough-and-ready methods were really effective in preventing drunkenness because old writers who saw the country before the institution of British rule, and who are quoted by the Excise Committee in their report, speak of flagrant drunkenness in many places where there were facilities for distillation. But however this may be, we are debarred from adopting such methods. As regards the increase of drinking in Poona I should like to point out that the taxation has been raised by successive enhancements to as high a figure as Rs. 4 per gallon of 25 U. P., which with the shop fees is raising the tax perilously near the taxation on foreign liquor. But I am not concerned to deny that there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor which I would attribute in late years to the great increase in wages and partly perhaps to increase of population. I am disposed to concur with the honourable member, that there has been a tendency in the past to increase the number of shops beyond what was necessary, particularly in the large towns, and most particularly in the city and cantonment of Poona. I took up this question very shortly after taking charge; but was not able to deal with it before the shop auctions of March last. But I informed the Poona Temperance Association of my intentions when they made a petition to me just before the auctions, and I may mention that two shops were in fact reduced at once. I hope next year to make very

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS.

I may also remark, though the honourable member has not referred to the subject, that I see no objection to such association of non-official gentlemen with the Collector in the question of licensing shops as has been introduced into Bombay in the current year, at any rate in the larger towns. If Government think fit to introduce anything of the kind it will have my ready acquiescence. I now crave Your Excellency's permission to refer to an episode which occurred last year when the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta took the occasion of certain comments of mine in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh to make an attack on me of a somewhat personal character, which I have had no earlier opportunity of answering. I am under the great disadvantage that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is not here to-day, and for this reason I will shorten my remarks to the smallest compass necessary to justify my own position, and will give nobody an opportunity of saying that I am attacking the honourable member behind his back. It will be remembered that I stated that the land assessment was really very light and left a high margin of rental. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta talked of a great many things in his reply, but he did not say anything to meet this point, except that my statements were old fallacies which had been long exploded. Old, Sir, they may have been, for the facts have been notorious these forty years; but fallacies they are not. They have been established in the most authoritative way by the Government of India. It will be remembered that eight years ago Mr. Dutt and others made representations to the Government of India regarding the alleged overtaxation of the land in this Presidency as elsewhere, and the Government of India held an inquiry which lasted two years, and ended with the publication of the great Resolution on Land Policy in India in 1902. In that Resolution it was shown that the land tax of the Presidency did not exceed 10 per cent. of the gross produce on the average, and left net assets of 200 to 300 per cent., that is to say, for every rupee of revenue taken by Government the land will yield a rental of two or three rupees. When, I should like to know, were these facts exploded, or how can they be exploded when to-day half the land in the Presidency is in the hands of sowkar landlords who are drawing these rents? There is one other point which I must touch. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was particularly violent in repudiating a remark of mine, that the agitation against the land revenue was a political one. But unless the honourable member understood the word "political" in a sense different from the usual one, it seems to me that he was very courageous in repudiating

THE POLITICAL CONNECTION.

The honourable member and his party desire to enjoy a large sharer in the Government than they at present enjoy, and this is a political object. That the ryot is being impoverished by heavy taxation and a merciless system of collection is one of the principal grounds on which they claim that the constitution ought to be modified in the direction they desire. It is one of the principal planks of their political platform, and, therefore, I say that the agitation is unquestionably political. But there is more than this to be said. In the Deccan at least the agitation is closely connected with the political campaign of the Poona Extremists. They frequently address the meetings of agriculturists, and as an illustration I may mention that about a week before the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was denouncing what he had the presumption to call my "unpardonable insinuations" on the subject, one of the most notorious of these Extremists was addressing a meeting in Satara. He asked the ryots why they paid any land revenue to Government. They owed nothing, he said, to Government: all their debts were due to their moneylenders He went on to say that if they did pay revenue to Government they should take care to get back 15 annas out of every rupee. This was very wholesome and disinterested advice to give to these agriculturists. I think I have now said enough, Sir, to show that the statements I made last year were in accordance with existing facts, and I consider that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta showed a want of sobriety in denouncing them as he did.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khare then followed and made a lengthy speech.

At the close of the Hon'ble Mr. Khare's speech the Hon'ble Mr. Logan said:—

Your Excellency,—May I be permitted to close this controversy as a personal one between honourable members and myself by saying once for all that in speaking last year of orators who inculcated dishonesty and contumacy among the people, I did not refer to anything that has ever happened in this Council, and I cannot understand how honourable members should have supposed that I did. Why, Sir, the country is covered with orators. I did not restrict my remarks to Poona, as the Hon'ble Mr. Khare now professes to understand: I referred to agrarian agitation throughout the Presidency, but I did not refer to anything that has happened here.

MR. SETALVAD'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad said:—Your Excellency,—I may be permitted to thankfully recognise the liberal spirit with which Your Excellency's Government have decided, as just announced, to increase the elective element in the mofussil municipalities. Hon'ble Members must also have heard with equal satisfaction that the Reform proposals now under consideration by the Secretary of State would be soon ripened and would be so designed as to give the people a larger share in the administration. This is neither the place nor the time to discuss the Reform proposals. I and those who think with me have in other places given expression to their views about them and we earnestly hope that the reforms as ultimately shaped would be of a substantial character and would mark a distinct step in advance towards giving the people a steadily increased share in the administration. My hon'ble friend Mr. Bhandarkar has already referred to the new and welcome feature of the Financial Statement. Hon'ble Members, specially the non-official members, are henceforth not to proceed on the usual assumption that the items, at least on the expenditure side are unalterable, and it is stated that Government are ready and anxious to receive suggestions and criticism and act upon them if they approve of them. This naturally takes my memory back to what things were in 1893 when I first entered this Council. Time was when non-official members were described as a body of irresponsible and untrained advisers imperfectly acquainted with matters on which they advised. And yet the then finance member who used that description was a person of high culture and large sympathies not likely to unnecessarily offend any one. But what he said really reflected the impatient attitude of the official mind towards non-official criticism in the newly expanded Council. Things have very much changed since then and it is hoped that in the immediate future this Council will get a potent and effective voice in the financial administration of the Presidency.

EDUCATION.

Turning first to the need of education in which I am specially interested, the reflection comes upon one how poor is our expenditure on education. The total revenue of the Presidency is put down at Rs. 14,95,62,000, roughly fifteen crores. I have advisedly taken the total revenue and not merely the provincial share of it, for in considering what proportion of the revenue is spent on Education, the whole revenue taken from the tax-payer must be taken into account. The budgeted expenditure on education is 43,82,000, roughly forty-four lakhs which gives a percentage of a little less than three per cent. of the revenue. How poor this percentage is compared with the percentage spent on education in England and other civilised countries. The budgeted expenditure on Police is more than double that on education. I beg to urge upon Your Excellency's Government the immediate need of very largely increasing the expenditure on education. For I feel convinced that many problems in Indian administration can only be solved by the somewhat slow but sure method of widespread education.

UNIVERSITY.

Coming to the provision regarding the University and Government colleges, I find that it is proposed to strengthen the staff of the Elphinstone, the Deccan, the Medical and Engineering colleges. The answer to one of my questions tabled to-day and which I have not yet studied also gives particulars of the manner in which some further improvements are in contemplation in these colleges. But the direct grant to the University remains practically the same as last year and sufficient to meet the travelling expenses of Fellows and charges of that character and no attempt is made to provide funds for making the University a teaching university. I am not referring to this by way of complaint but with a view to point out that what we said about all the tall talk that was indulged in at the time of the University legislation has come to be true. I am not sure whether Your Excellency is aware that a great deal was said about shifting the centre of gravity of the University from examination to teaching, and it was said that because the University was to be turned into a teaching university instead of being merely an examination body it was absolute necessary that its control should vest in expert hands. We then pointed out how futile it was to talk of a teaching university circumstanced as we were. With the affiliated colleges scattered over the Presidency, it was not possible to bring together all the students for teaching within the University, and the only way to improve university education was to reform the colleges by providing proper professors and adequate equipment. It is satisfactory to find that that is the policy that is now followed as the only practicable one to be adopted. It was said at the time of that university legislation and it has been also recently said that our present university education is superficial, that it encourages cramming, that it merely makes the student store up certain information in his brain to be exhibited at a particular time in the examination hall and that it fails to build up the character of the young men passing through our University. Now while I quite admit that there is a certain amount of truth in all this and our system of education is capable of improvement in various directions, I venture to say that our university system instead of being the dismal failure it is represented to be in certain quarters has achieved considerable success. It has been often acknowledged by Government, and I have heard it said by successive Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors that the large number of university graduates that are employed in the Judicial and Revenue services as well as those in the Medical and Engineering Departments have shown great ability combined with high integrity of character and have considerably raised the tone of those services. It has also been acknowledged that the university graduates who are practising the profession of law have, both in Bombay and the mofussil, as a class maintained a high standard of honour and respectability. And I can say from my personal experience of a large number of university men that as a rule they have as high a character as that of the university men of other countries. But while, as I have said, I recognise the correctness in a certain measure of the faults found in our present university system I may be permitted to enquire who has been responsible for perpetuating those faults. Certainly not the Indian gentlemen who were in a position to wield a certain amount of influence in the councils of the University. I do not know if Your Excellency is aware of the efforts that the late Mr. Justice Ranade, himself a great scholar and thinker and of whom the University was justly proud, made to reform the university examination system and the fate that those efforts met with. He suggested that if a student attained high proficiency in a particular subject or group of subjects at an examination by scoring 60 per cent. or some such high percentage of marks but failed in the examination as a whole by reason of his failing to obtain a sufficient number of marks in some other subject or subjects, he should be exempted from further examination next year in the subject or group of subjects in which he had shown high efficiency, this leaving him to devote all his time to make a deep study of the subject or subjects in which he had failed instead of compelling him as at present to fritter away his energies in getting up a number of subjects at the same time. His proposals were accepted in the Senate by overwhelming majorities, but Government acting presumably on the advice of some educationists who were opposed to them refused to sanction them. When implicit reliance is placed on the opinion of these educationists and the analogy of English Universities is invoked to justify giving them a determining voice in the management of University affairs it is forgotten that the professors in the English Universities belong to the same nationality as that of the students, while the European professors at our colleges, however sympathetic, cannot in the very nature of things have that intimate knowledge of the capacity, the defects, the requirements and the necessities of the Indian students that Indian members of the Senate can have.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

With regard to the Elphinstone College I see from the answer tabled to-day that no decision has as yet been arrived at as regards its location. But we have determined that the teaching of higher science should be given at the Enginsering College and the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges should learn to teach higher science as they are not properly equipped for the purpose. But whatever is done about the location of the Elphinstone College I say that something must be done about the residential quarters of the students of that college. I would request Your Excellency to visit the present hostel and see whether it is a desirable place for the students of the premier college in the Presidency. It is hemmed in on all sides by tall buildings and is in many respects unsuited for hostel life. I trust something will be done to provide better residential quarters for the students of this college.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

With regard to the Medical College it is satisfactory that the hostel for the students is now under construction and will be ready for occupation some time next year. With reference to the college I again beg to draw attention to the system at present followed about appointing professors. The professorships at this college are treated as the monopoly of the Indian Medical Service with the result that indigenous talent is altogether excluded from the chairs at this college. "The Colleges" Inspection Committee of the Syndicate said, in this connection, that it was "rather odd that in 50 years of its existence the Medical College has not produced any Indian Graduate fit to hold professorship. Of Arts Colleges at least the same could not be said."

GUJERAT COLLEGE.

Coming to the aided colleges I venture to repeat what I have said so often in this Council about the Gujerat College and the Sindh College. The Gujerat College has now been many years in anything but an efficient state. The resources at the disposal of the Board that controls it are limited and it is not possible to pay adequate salaries to get proper professors. Moreover with no prospects of promotion and pension it is not possible to attract good men. The college has been singularly unfortunate with regard to its Principal. Principal after Principal is brought and somehow or other he is found unsuitable and he goes. The Board moreover consists of the Collector, the District Judge and the Educational Inspector as ex-officio members, and certain other members selected by the subscribers and various other bodies. Last year I got from my honourable friend Mr. Selby, in answer to a question, a list of the present members. And one finds that barring the Inspector there is not one among them with any special educational qualifications for managing such an institution. Your Excellency will be surprised to learn that during the whole period of its existence, now 25 years, not a single student from the college has obtained a first class at the B.A. Examination. I submit that the only course is for Government to take over the college and make it thoroughly efficient and maintain it as a Government college. Government are maintaining a very efficient college, the Deccan, in Poona, although you have another efficient college, the Fergusson. I must, not be understood as grudging the people of Deccan two efficient colleges. But I say that Gujerat also can justly claim that Government should maintain a first class college in its midst. The remarks that I have made about the Gujerat College apply in a great measure to the Sindh College and I urge that Government should maintain a first class college also in Sindh.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Coming next to Primary Education I do not propose to enter into a discussion about the desirability of free or free and compulsory Primary Education, as I understand that the Government have already submitted their views to the Government of India who are now considering the subject. I will only observe that in the adjoining State of Baroda H. H. the Gaekwar has introduced free and compulsory education in the whole of his territory and I understand it has so far been successful. But whether you make education free or free and compulsory, or not, I think you must immediately take measures to largely extend it. At present a large majority of the villages in the Presidency are without a school and that, I venture to think, should not be. Primary education should be placed within reach of every child of school-going age. I am glad to find that provision is made in the Budget for increasing the salaries of Primary school teachers. I remember the days when they were paid Rs. 3, 4 and 5 per mensem and I was pleading in the early nineties for doing away with those starvation salaries. They were then raised to Rs. 7 and I am glad that a further advance is now to be made.

With regard to the Primary school buildings in Bombay I am sorry some delay has occurred in maturing and submitting the proposals. But the matter was not free from difficulties and various enquiries had to be made and materials collected before submitting a scheme to Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Dunn will bear me out that we have not been idle over it but have done all we could to expedite it. It is very difficult at the present juncture to secure at reasonable prices land for building school-buildings in suitable localities and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dunn is doing his best to assist us in getting suitable plots falling within the various City Improvement Trust schemes.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Coming next to the head of Law and Justice I beg leave to refer once more to the present system of filling the judicial appointments in the districts, I mean the posts of Judges, Joint Judges and Assistant Judges. At present these appointments are virtually the monopoly of the Covenanted Civilians. And the system followed is this. A Civilian works for some years as Assistant Collector and then he is suddenly made an Assistant Judge and then Joint Judge and District Judge, and is then called upon to sit in appeal over the decisions of experienced Subordinate Judges. Now it is well known that for a proper discharge of the duties of this post you not only require an intimate knowledge of the complicated system of Hindu and Mahomedan laws but also a thorough acquaintance with the principles of English law and equity and the mass of case law that has grown up. And how is the Civilian Judge equipped by his training for the task? Besides it must be remembered that the subordinate Judiciary is composed of people who are trained and experienced lawyers and in the districts there has now grown up an able and efficient bar. The result is that the Civilian Judge, ill-equipped as he is, suffers in comparison. When I say this I do not forget that this service has produced some eminent Judges of the High Court. But these were exceptional cases of people who became such eminent Judges in spite of the system and not because of the system. In no other country in the world any but trained lawyers are allowed to occupy the bench. And there is no lack now of trained lawyers in this country, whatever might have been the justification for the present system in the early days. I submit that this is not a question of employing more Indians instead of Europeans. It is a question of Judicial efficiency. And I venture to think that Judicial efficiency requires that these appointments or at least a good proportion of them should be filled from among the bar and by promotion from the subordinate Judiciary. But if Judicial efficiency must yield to vested interest, do something to give the Civilian Judges legal training before making them Judges and thus minimise the present evil. I had repeatedly pressed this matter on the attention of my hon'ble friend Mr. Fulton and he had said that the matter was being considered and means would be devised to give the necessary legal training to these offices. Since then I have on several occasions enquired what measures have been taken, but I have not yet heard what has been done.

JUDICIAL WORK OF GOVERNMENT.

While on this head I beg to draw attention to the present system regarding the disposal of important Judicial work by H. E. the Governor in Council. I mean the civil as well as criminal appeals from the decisions of the various Agency Courts. I am referring not to disputes between State and State and Chief and Chief, which disputes partake of a political character, but to litigation purely between subject and subject. In the numerous petty States the Chief has jurisdiction in civil cases up to a certain amount and in criminal matters above certain offences. Everything beyond this and what is styled residuary jurisdiction is dealt with by the Agency Courts and in Kathiawar you have a judicial asset for the purpose. Appeals from the decision of these Agency Courts go to the Governor in Council. Now the system followed is this. Neither the parties nor their counsel are heard but the Governor in Council decides on written arguments submitted to him. The appellant puts his appeal and arguments in support thereof in writing and so does the respondent what is called his rejoinder. Now every one with any acquaintance with Law Courts knows how often it happens that the Judge starts with a certain view of the case but when his doubts are cleared by discussion he comes round to the view which at the start he was not prepared to accept. And it is patent how utterly hopeless therefore for any counsel to anticipats any doubts or arguments that might suggest themselves to His Excellency in Council and answer them by anticipation in his written appeal or rejoinder. It is patent, I submit, that this is not a satisfactory way of disposing of this business. The evil is accentuated when, as it sometimes happens, neither of the two members of Council, as is the case at present, had any judicial training. The only satisfactory way is that these appeals should be decided after hearing counsel for both sides in open Court in the usual way. If I remember rightly the late Sir Maxwell Melville had inaugurated the system of hearing parties, but for some reason or other the same was discontinued. I quite recognize that the Judicial Member is very busy and possibly has no time to sit as a Court to hear parties. But that is no reason for following the present system. If the Judicial Member cannot spare time to hear parties the best way would be to appoint a properly qualified Judicial officer or Judicial Commissioner to hear these appeals and then report to Government who can then dispose of the appeal in accordance with such report, just as the Privy Council hear appeals and make their report to His Majesty who in law disposes of the appeal on such report.

MR. LOGAN AND SIR PHEROZESHAH.

Before I sit down I feel bound to refer to what has fallen from my honourable friend Mr. Logan about the passage at arms between him and my honourable friend Sir Pherozeshah, who I am sorry has not been able to be present to-day. My honourable friend first complained that he had to hold his soul in patience for one year before he could get the opportunity to reply to what he considers the unjustifiable attack made on him by Sir Pherozeshah. Now I fully sympathise with the Hon'ble Mr. Logan on this, but I am glad that he has experienced this inconvenience, for he will now appreciate the position in which honourable non-official members find themselves placed year after year. As a rule all the official members speak after all the non-official members have spoken and the latter have to bottle themselves up for one year before they can reply to the statements made or arguments used by the official members. We have patiently borne the inconvenience of this arrangement and my hon'ble friend Mr. Logan need not be impatient at getting the taste of it in one year. Mr. Logan has stated that he spoke of orators and political agitation and their connection with the contumacy on the part of the ryots to pay the assessments he had in mind some mischievous agitation in the Deccan and that he did not insinuate anything against any honourable member of the Council and the attack therefore made on him by Sir Pherozeshah was unmerited, and unjustifiable. Now whatever the intentions of my friend Mr. Logan might have been I am afraid he has forgotten the language that he actually used last year. Now I will remind my hon'ble friend of what he said, from the authorised printed report of his speech that I have here. He said: "I was twice in the district of Broach which has always been the particular field of the hon'ble member's activity. I was there before the political propaganda disguised as a championship of the interests of the ryots began in that part of the Presidency and also after it. My experience is that formerly land-revenue was paid by the ryots with marvellous punctuality. . . . and now we find both there and everywhere else that on the least appearance of scarcity the Government is expected to suspend the revenue—and the hon'ble member says it should as a rule be remitted.' The hon'ble member referred to in this passage is, it will not be denied, my hon'ble friend Mr. Parekh and when we remember the agitation that he had started about the methods of revenue collection in the district of Broach the language used can only bear the construction that it was suggested that the contumacy of the ryot was traceable to the agitation of my hon'ble friend Mr. Parekh. Moreover it is plain that Mr. Logan was then speaking of political propaganda in the Broach District, and Gujarat, and not in the Deccan as he says to-day Besides the temptation in the way of my hon'ble friend to sneer at political propaganda was so great that he forgot that it was not historically correct to attribute the readiness on the part of the Gujarat ryots to pay the assessment before 1896 to the absence of political propaganda. The real reason was that for nearly a century before 1896 Gujarat had never known any famine or any scarcity on any scale and there was therefore no occasion to refuse to pay the revenue. Then my friend Mr. Logan further said as follows:—"The interests of the ryots are not independently represented here by any person except myself, the Hon'ble Mr. Drew and perhaps the hon'ble Mr. Barrow. The landlords' interest is practically the sole interest which is represented by the *Indian Members*. It is because these landlords interests are so well represented in this Council that we hear so much about these matters." Can language be plainer than this? Did not Mr. Logan here refer to non-official Indian members and question their honesty of purpose by saying that they supported landlold interest and sacrificed those of the ryots, whose only friends he said were himself and Mr. Drew and perhaps Mr. Barrow? It was these unworthy and utterly unjustifiable charges and insinuations against non-officials that my honourable friend Sir Pherozeshah promptly repelled and took exception to, and not Mr. Logan's denunciation, if any, of the mischievous Deccan agitator. And I venture to think that what Mr. Logan calls Sir Pherozeshah's attack on him and of which he complains, was perfectly justified and well deserved, and that Sir Pherozeshah had not, in saying what he had said, lost his sobriety as suggested.

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

RURAL NECESSITIES.

The Honourable Mr. G. K. Parekh, in the course of a lengthy speech said:—Your Excellency,—Before offering my observations on this year's Financial Statement, I note with pleasure the improvement that the manner of its preparation is undergoing at the hand of the honourable member who is in charge of it. The Financial Statement is no longer an uninviting file of dry and tiresome figures, but is full of short but clear information on some of the most important financial topics which makes it a very readable and interesting document. The intimation on the part of Government that they would be ready and anxious to receive suggestions and criticisms particulary relating to the provisions on the expenditure side of the budget will be received with much satisfaction both by this Council and the outside public. In the matter of the collection of land revenue, Your Excellency's Government will be glad to learn that I have this time no complaints to bring from the Broach District and the Jambusar Taluka. But I am not yet able to congratulate myself in being able in being able to omit any reference to the Land measures adopted in this connection. There was much hardshipused in this direction in the Bulsar Taluka of Surat and in some villages of the Kaira Collectorate. In one village, Magod of the Bulsar Taluka, it appears that the crops had failed to such an extent that the Revenue authorities felt themselves justified in directing that only half of the assessment of the year should be collected and the collection of the other half should be suspended. After this the villagers were called upon to pay the arrears of 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7 and because they were unable to pay this, a large number of the villagers were given notices for the forfeiture of their lands. There are about 400 acres of arable lands in the village and I have been informed that about 125 acres of land have been ordered to be forfeited and sold. I submit that in order that the doubts about the intentions of Government may be removed, they should issue distinct orders that when the failure of the crops require whole or partial suspensions to collect the Government demand for the current year, no attempt should be made to recover the arrears of previous years. Government may consider or refuse to consider the hardship of individual case; but where there is an important question or principle involved I should submit that they ought to consider all the arguments and decide about it finally and not leave different officers to deal with it, differently according to their individual whims.

WEST KHANDESH COMPLAINT.

I have next to draw Your Excellency's attention to the demand of the inhabitants of certain villages of the Nandubar Taluka in Western Khandesh for conferring on them transferable tenure. In this Taluka there is a large amount of aboriginal population and there is also a large population of the non-aboriginal classes. The non-aboriginal population came in at a time when the Nandubar Taluka was very sparsely populated and when there were dense jungle and the climate was much unhealthier than at present. These people have spent much labour and money in making their land fit for cultivation and in sinking wells. Most of the improvement work of the land in this Taluka has been done by them. They did this upon the understanding that they would acquire rights of ownership over these lands. The survey settlement was applied to some of the villages of the Nandubar Taluka before the amendment of the Land Revenue Code in 1901. The settlement proposal of the remaining villages of the Taluka were before Government sometime before the amending Act of 1901 was passed, and with a view to protect the interest of the aboriginal classes Government decided not to give to the people in these villages a transferable tenure, but to give them only a restricted tenure under the new Act.

On behalf of the non-aboriginal inhabitants of some of the villages of the Taluka questions were asked and the members of Government gave assurances that they were quite willing to confer transferable rights to such of the holders as were found capable of protecting their interests. After this Government confined transferable interests to the Brahmin and Bania occupants. As regards the applicants of the other castes the Mamlat

be given transferable right and who not. I submit that Government instead of entering into enquiries of individual case should confer the right of transfer on all holders, of lands who do not belong to the aboriginal classes or if they are not inclined to go so far they will be pleased to lay down certain broad principles capable of easy proof for determining who should be given the right of transfer and should then cause a general enquiry to be made on the basis of these principles.

SALSETTE BUILDING RULES.

I shall now beg to refer to the question of leases and rents on lands and for building purposes at Bandora and other places in the island of Salsette. One of the conditions for maintaining a high standard of health in the City of Bombay is to prevent overcrowding by offering the people inducements for staying out of the city. The conditions of rents proposed by Government are very high and they keep back a large number of persons from purchasing or renting property outside the island of Bombay and they are anxious that Government should fix for these lands rents on much less higher pitch than they are hitherto doing. But irrespective of this there is another ground of complaint. A large number of landholders claim that they are protected against any enhancement of their rent by Regulation I of 1808 and the fact that appropriation of the lands for building purposes had taken place not only before the Act of 1879 but even before the Act of 1865. A suit against Government has been filed by one Kuvarbai for testing the legality of the claim to enhance rent under such circumstances. There are numerous holdings to which the question of land which would arise in Kuvarbai's case would apply and most of the holders are willing to abide by the final result of Kuvarbai's case, and have offered to do so. But it appears that notwithstanding these offers the officers of Government are using the large powers with which they are provided for enforcing their rights. This would cause unnecessary harassment to the people and would result in a large number of suits being instituted against them.

I submit that when there is a *bona fide* dispute about any question of right and the matter is awaiting decision at the hands of a Civil Court. Government ought to suspend further action particularly against persons who are prepared to agree to bind themselves to abide by the decision of the Civil Court in the main case. I respectfully submit that it is neither fair nor dignified that a powerful Government should use the powers inherent to their high position in enforcing rights which may ultimately be found not to exist at all.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS.

The next matter on which I wish to offer a few remarks relates to the Talukdars of Gujarat. There is a general complaint of the Talukdars particularly of those of the Ahmedabad District that the pitch of assessment which forms the basis upon which their Jama is calculated is very high. It will be found almost everywhere in the Dholka Taluka that where Talukdari and Khalsa villages adjoin the maximum rate of the Talukdari villages is much higher than that of the Khalsa, and this is not confined to the Dholka Taluka, but the same thing is found in the other Talukas in which there are large estates belonging to Rajput Talukdars.

There is another matter in connection with the administration of estates by the Talukdari settlement officer about which I propose to address a few remarks. I had an opportunity of looking into the account of a few estates administered by that officer and I was unable to find that they were administered in the best interests of the Talukdars. This is not at all surprising. The Talukdari settlement officer has to administer a large number of estates, big and small, over a considerable area. He has to place their direct management in the hands of low paid subordinates, and he is unable to exercise very strict supervision over them. There is a general complaint that these subordinates underlet lands from tenants and are for the most part lax in recovering rents.

AID FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

I next proceed to offer a few remarks on the experiment that Government are making in the financing of cultivators who grow rich and assured crops which cost them much money in the commencement. It is a good thing that arrangements are made to enable cultivators to rear up rich and assured, but at the same time expensive, crops with considerable advantage to themselves, but it would be much better if Government instead of assuming the roll of the broker and money-lender would make some arrangements under which respectable capitalist may take up such work at moderate rates of interest and brokerage. It is not that the private capitalists would not advance money to cultivators on terms easier than those of Government, but Government debts are more secure and they have greater facilities of recovering them than private capitalists. The recovery of debts become very uncertain when the creditor has to go to Civil Courts and particularly when the bebtor has the protection of the Dekkan Agriculturists Act behind him. If Government can in case of advances made for financing cultivators for raising particular crops in particular areas and for like beneficial purposes help the capitalists in recovering their dues without resort to Courts, I am sure the agriculturists will be able to get financial help at even less cost than from Government. I would also wish for a substitution of private agency for Government. If Government can provide reasonable facilities for the recovery of loans required for carrying on expensive agricultural operations, they would find no lack of capitalists who individually or by forming Joint Stock Companies will be ready and willing to carry it out on conditions which would be of economic advantage to the borrower.

EDUCATION.

Then I wish to offer a few remarks on the question of education. There is no denying that we have great needs; we want a large number of new schools; we are not able to give some of our teachers adequate salaries, and there are many schools for which suitable school houses and educational equipments have to be provided. Looking to the Educational Report it does not appear that we have been very quick in making the best of our opportunities. The department should always have in readiness schemes approved by Government when necessary for utilising the whole of the special grants which were first of Rs. 600,000 commenced in 1902-3. In the matter of the education of girls it is a matter of regret that the advance is exceedingly slow. Only five per cent. of the girls receive education sufficient to be able to read and write. I think strenuous efforts should be made to secure a better progress, and to create a larger interest in the people in giving education to their girls.

From time to time various complaints have come before Government against the new series of Vernacular Readers. I have also been of opinion that a revision of the Gujerati series is very desirable.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

At the time of discussing the financial statement of last year, my friend Mr. Dikshit and I drew the attention of Government to the fact that though nearly one-quarter of a century had passed since the elective system was introduced, not the slightest attempt was made to increase the power of the people, and that both on the Local and Municipal Boards the number of elective members was not allowed to exceed the minimum provided by the law, and that there were many towns with large population including many well educated and intelligent inhabitants, which without any adequate reason are treated as backward and deprived of the elective franchise. To these criticisms Sir Steyning Edgerley, on behalf of Government, replied that he would take a survey of the Municipalities and obtain reports to see whether Government could take a step forward in the extention of the elective principle. Now a year has passed since this was said and I trust Government will be able to inform the Council to what extent they are able to take a forward step in the matter. Recent events have brought into prominence a very important question whether temperance preachers ought or ought not to be permitted to preach in the neighbourhood of grogshops. The liquor farmer would not unnaturally be very anxious to stop preaching by frightening the authorities that they may lead to breaches of the peace. But if these preachings are conducted by respectable people or representative of respectable societies whose position is a guarantee that they will not use any physical force or excite others to use such force against the owners of grogshops or their visitors they ought not to be prevented. Preachings of this kind have been allowed in places other than Poona by the authorities, and they have not led to any undesirable results. I submit no obstruction should be placed in the way of duly qualified preachers carrying on a righteous campaign against the use of intoxicants.

In concluding my remarks I beg to join in the hope of the Honourable Mr. Muir-Mackenzie that we may have a long series of good and prosperous years which will enable us to carry out without any difficulty the different reforms which the people of this Province require.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS DHAMODAR THACKARSEY'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency.—My first words on the financial Statement that has been so ably placed before us by the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie must be words of cordial congratulation. Notwithstanding an unfavourable season involving a considerable loss of crops in the Presidency proper as well as in Sindh, the revenue member is able to give us an account of the financial administration, which is extraordinarily satisfactory. This to a large extent is due to the soundness and liberality of the principles of the current provincial settlement introduced last year. But I note with greater interest the statement that the very small degree in which the failure of the crops last year affected our finances, was due to improvements in the economic conditions of the Presidency. On page 5, I find it stated that the main cause of the trifling expenditure required (on direct famine relief) is undoubtedly the high rate of wages now prevalent, and the keen demand for employment in relation to the number of labouring population. Wages are everywhere extraordinarily high and the demand for labour in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other centres seems to be well-maintained in spite of the depression which we all hope may be temporary, in the yarn industry. I am sure the Mill-owners of this Presidency will keenly appreciate this sympathetic recognition on behalf of Your Excellency's Government, of the important share borne by their industry in maintaining the economic equipoise in times of large crop failure and they confidently trust that the weight of the Government of Bombay will be thrown on the side of moderation and sympathy in the formulation as well as in the administration of any modifications that may be made in the Factory Act.

Your Excellency's Government has given fresh and unmistakable proof of an earnest desire to increase the scope of the non-official members of the Council in the financial administration, by declaring itself "ready and anxious to receive suggestions and criticisms particularly relating to the provisions on the expenditure side of the Budget." Such suggestions and criticisms have hitherto been offered in the pious hope that they may be taken note of in framing the Budget for the succeeding year. Your Excellency's Government now hold out the promise of giving immediate effect to suggestions for amending the Budget either by reappropriation from one head to another or by obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to defray any increased expenditure out of the cash balances. The public will take this concession on the part of Your Excellency's Government as an indication of its views on the larger questions of political and administrative reforms which are now awaiting decision at the hands of the Secretary of State. As things stand at present, however, the non-official members can only avail themselves of it in cases where they have, in some capacity or other, take a personal part in the framing or projects. Otherwise, they have no means of knowing that schemes are ripe for actions, and what their urgency may be from the public point of view. This defect can be removed only by providing an opportunity for consulting with non-official members when the Budget is being prepared, and I trust that when the new reforms take shape, it will be found that such an opportunity has been accorded to the additional members of Your Excellency's Council. Such a procedure will be greatly facilitated if the eminently reasonable opinion expressed by Your Excellency's Government that with regard to the several grants which owe to the liberality of the Government of India the Local Government should be given some latitude in respect of their disposal, receives the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and his colleagues.

Your Excellency, the feature of this Budget which is most striking is the judicious choice that has been made of the objects for special expenditure in the Budget. The abolition of tolls at 50 Tollbars in the Presidency, is sure to prove extremely beneficial to the poor, and I welcome the desire of Government to extend the policy as circumstances permit. Education in all its stages, sanitation and the lower grades of the administration, which are most in contact with the people, —all have claimed the attention of Government and these are objects every rupee spent on which, will directly add to the prosperity and contentment of His Majesty's subjects in this Presidency.

There is only one point on which I should like to say a few words. I have read with great interest the suggestive paragraph in the financial statement, dealing with the interesting experiment in the financing of the cultivation of sugarcane in the area under the Nira canal. I have not the least doubt that the experiment will prove a decided success and that ultimately it will be possible to induce some Banking Agency to take up the business with every prospect of earning a good dividend.

I have been considering the subject for some time and from what I have read of the Agricultural Banking in other countries, I find that three conditions are necessary to the success of such an enterprise. First, cheap money, which can be only got through the co-operation of the State; secondly, assured crops not liable to wholesale loss from seasonal conditions; and thirdly, the extension of the system of co-operative credit societies. The first is easy of realisation if Government seriously take up the subject. The second condition can only be realised in a country like India by extending irrigation works.

In this connection, I cordially support the suggestion of Your Excellency's Government that instead of having to wait on the surplus of each year to provide funds for our irrigation projects, the Government of India should devise some scheme whereby the full amount that can be spent can be made readily available. With regard to third condition, it is gratifying to note that the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies has been able to show satisfactory progress in this Presidency. I have taken some interest in our Societies and I think that their usefulness can be very greatly increased if a central Bank is established to help them. I may mention here that I have drawn up a scheme under which State aid can be given to such a Bank without the slightest risk of loss. I have not been able to bring forward the matter before Government until now owing to my absence from Bombay and I am encouraged by the remarks contained in the financial statement to hope that when the scheme comes before Your Excellency's Government it will receive sympathetic consideration.

I see it stated that there has been a complaint that, by the experiment which Government had undertaken in regard to the financing a small portion of sugar cultivation under the Nira canal, Government was interfering with private enterprise. Those who made the complaint could not be aware of what is being done in such progressive countries as Germany and Japan by way of starting or subsidising Agricultural Banks. Private enterprise alone can never solve the problem of organising agricultural credit on a sound and stable basis. I am glad to note that reference is made to the Agricultural Bank of Egypt which, everybody knows could never have been started without substantial help from the State. If even in a country like Germany where co-operative methods have been applied with great success to almost every branch of industrial and commercial activity, State help was needed to start and maintain such institutions, the need for it in India must be and is ten times greater. I trust that, when the time comes to start a Central Agricultural Bank in Bombay, Your Excellency's Government will not be deterred by academic objections from leading its strong moral and material support which alone can make the concern successful.

THE HON'BLE VAKIL'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Pestonji Vakil said:—With Your Excellency's permission I should like to make a few remarks on the present state of primary education in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency. From the very able and interesting report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Presidency, I find that many new schools, both for boys and girls, have been opened, that more intelligent methods of instruction are being introduced, and that masters are being trained in them; while earnest efforts are being made to better the condition and prospects, as well as to raise the efficiency, of these teachers. And with this object your Excellency's Government have this year made a special grant of Rs. 50,000. It is particularly gratifying to me to note that special attention is being paid to the education of females, —a matter of such vital importance to the intellectual and moral progress of the country. Again the persistent and zealous efforts of the Department of Public Instruction to spread education among the backward classes such as the Bhils and other aborigines and hill-tribes by giving them scholarships, &c., and opening special schools for them are deserving of unqualified praise. And the Department has been placed under the fostering care of the Honourable Mr. Selby, than whom a more able and sympathetic officer it would be hard to find. Still as more than 61 per cent. of the total population of this Presidency depend upon agriculture, and as for obvious reasons it is desirable that some at least of these be enabled to have recourse to other occupations and industries, or to acquire improved methods of agriculture, and as this can hardly be done without giving them some kind of education, the question of primary education becomes one of special importance. Besides, education alone can enable the masses to understand simple rules of sanitation, and to make some stand against the ravages of plague and famine; it would also enable them to protect themselves from the usurious practices of the money-lender, and help them to some extent in the renewal of old and the introduction of new industries. It is for such reasons, and not because I consider that as much as might be done is not being done for primary education, that I submit for Your Excellency's consideration certain facts and figures deduced from the Census Returns of 1901 and the last quinquennial report of the Director of the Public Instruction. I know that the question of

PRIMARY EDUCATION

is a large one and that it is not easy to find ways and means for its immediate extension on a large scale; but the figures I shall now present will serve to evidence and emphasize the desirability of such extension of primary education as may be feasible.

In the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency there are 25,915 towns and inhabited villages, while the number of primary schools for boys in the same area is 7,204. In other words, out of every 100 towns and villages 72 are without boys schools. It is true that some of the villages are very small and insignificant; still the number of villages without schools is, I submit, very large. With reference to this remark of mine, however, I would respectfully suggest that careful lists should be prepared for each district by the Educational and Revenue authorities in consultation with the Taluka Local Boards, of all villages which have no schools at present, showing the population by caste of such villages, the probable number of children of school-going age, and the probable number of children likely to attend the school when opened. A minimum might be fixed, say 25,—and if a village is found to be likely to provide that number of boys for the school-register, that village should be regarded as one deserving to have a school. All concerned would then have by them complete lists showing for each District and each Taluka, the villages which deserve to have schools and yet have none. Government might examine these lists, and in proportion to the number of such villages, lay down for each District the number of new schools which should be opened every year in that District. The lists would, of course, be periodically revised. If carefully prepared they would show the authorities concerned how they stand in regard to the provision made for this most important requirement of their respective charge. Provision for real requirements could then be arranged for on as rapid a scale as possible, and vague complaints as to there being too few schools in a particular locality would be avoided.

The 7,204 schools above referred to, include Board schools, of which there were 4,545 in 1896-97, and of which there are at present, (I mean on the 31st. of March, 1907), 5,586. There were 315,061 pupils in these Board schools in 1896-97, and there are 326,434 at present. This shows that there has been an increase of only 11,373 pupils in ten years. The insignificance of this increase in the number of pupils may be due entirely to plague and famine, or partially to these and partially to other causes. Mr. Gait, the Census Commissioner, says: "The masses do not appreciate the benefit of education; they can ill afford to pay for the tuition of their children, or even to spare them from their work at home." Government, Board, Aided, and Unaided,—in all the 25,915 towns and villages above referred to. Thus 97 per cent. of inhabited places were without

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

I may, however, add that a certain number of little girls attended boys' schools. I am in favour of encouraging this practice of co-education; still an increase in the number of schools for girls only conducted by well trained female teachers, would, I am sure, be attended by a corresponding increase in the number of girl pupils of a more advanced age, and would result in a wider extension female education,—a thing so much to be desired for the good of the country.

The total population of the British Districts of the Presidency amounted, according to the Census of 1901, 1,85,73,767. Taking 15 per cent. of these, as computed by the Director of Public Instruction, to be children of school-going age, the number of such children would be 2,786,065. Of these only 443,819 or merely a sixth, actually attended primary schools in 1907.

Now as regards literacy, out of the total population of the British Districts, 1,176,016, or only about 6 per cent, are returned as literate. But if cities and towns like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Poona, Surat, etc., were excluded from the calculation, the number of literate among the rural population would be less than 5 per cent. But it may be noted that these 5 per cent. of the rural population include Brahmins, Banias and other not strictly agricultural classes. Among the strictly agricultural classes, such as the Kunbis and Kolis, literacy amounts to little over 1 per cent. only. The case, however, of the poor depressed classes, of whom there are 2,056,453 souls in the Presidency, is still worse. Literacy among the Dheds and Mahars, the most numerous of these castes, stands, according to the last Census, at less than half per cent. Mr. Gait says in his report: "The children of castes regarded as unclean are not wanted in the ordinary schools, either by the teachers, or by the other pupils, and the needs of the lower castes generally, are apt to be overlooked by the subordinate inspecting officers of the Education Department. In such circumstances it is not to be expected that they can be brought within reach of our system of instruction, unless special treatment is meted out to them." As other Hindus do not touch them, some of these low-castes seek service as domestic servants in European households, and make good and faithful servants. Mr. Francis, the Census Commissioner for Madras, says: "These people have little to lose by forsaking the creed of their forefathers. As long as they remain Hindus, they are daily and hourly made to feel that they are of commoner clay than their neighbours. Any attempts which they may make to educate themselves or their children, are actively discouraged by the classes above them. Caste restrictions prevent them from quitting the toilsome, uncertain and undignified means of subsistence to which custom has condemned them, and taking to a handicraft or a trade. They are snubbed and repressed on all public occasions; and refused admission even to the temples of their gods. . . . But once a youth from among these people becomes Christian, his whole horison changes. He is as carefully educated as if he was a Brahman; he is put in the way of learning a trade or obtaining an appointment as a clerk; he is treated with kindness and even familiarity by Missionaries." —Indeed, very great credit is due to the Missionaries for their work in educating and bringing up the children of these unfortunate people. Similar praiseworthy efforts for the amelioration of their condition are being made by the Depressed Classes Mission of the Prarthna Samaj of Bombay, the only native agency of this kind so far as I am aware, on this side of India. Both these agencies, I humbly submit, fully deserve all the aid and assistance that Your Excellency's Government should be pleased to extend to them in the shape of grants-in-aid, building grants, &c., &c.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN SIND.

The state of education among the Mahomedans of Sind is, I am sorry to say, nearly as bad. Out of the 2,446,489 Mahomedans there, only 18,177 were returned as literate in 1901. And allowing liberally for some error which the Census Commissioner believed to have crept in, in the education returns for Sind the ratio of literates among Sind Mahomedans to their total population does not appear to be much above 1 per cent.

Commenting upon the present position of literacy in the Bombay Presidency the Provincial Census Commissioner, Mr. Enthoven, remarks: "The addition of one million to the number of those who can read and write in this Presidency, is the result of 30 years of effort. At the present rate, more than 500 years would be required to transform the present position in which literacy is an exception, to one of general literacy among adults, with an illiterate minority." He has, however, added that "it would not be safe to predict that no acceleration may occur in the future". This acceleration, I am glad to say, has been going on, and is actively helped by Your Excellency's Government. Large sums of money are spent on education,—Rs. 52,56,000 are provided for the current year from Provincial revenues alone,—and every attention is paid to its promotion in the Presidency. The Government of India have recently made a series of large grants to local Governments for education purposes, and have at the same time laid stress on the principle that primary education has a strong claim upon the sympathy of Government, and should be made a leading charge upon the Provincial revenues. And I am confident that under Your Excellency's sympathetic Government, primary education, both for boys and girls, will receive every encouragement.

In conclusion I beg to congratulate Your Excellency upon the well-advised step taken by Government in abolishing the tolls levied at certain toll-bars. Many a poor cultivator will bless Your Excellency for it. It is a very obnoxious, and very vexatious, tax.

I will refer to one more act of grace on Your Excellency's part and then I shall have done. Up to the present the Financial Statement has been presented to the Council on the understanding that figures of the Budget Estimates were unalterable. Members are now assured that Your Excellency's Government are ready and anxious to receive suggestions and criticisms particularly relating to the provision on the expediture side of the Budget, and that these provisions are capable of alteration by re-appropriation. I consider this concession a valuable one, and for my own part, I beg to thank Your Excellency's Government very much for the same.

HON'BLE MR. WEBB.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb, referring to Mr. Muir Mackenzie's doubts about the monsoon, said he thought such doubts unnecessary, as it was only the 20th June, and he hoped that by this time next year they would find in place of a small deficit that they would have a good surplus. Any way he felt able to congratulate the Government upon the year's Budget. So far as proposed income and expenditure were concerned it foreshadowed an increase of power on the part of the Council which would be greatly appreciated. Mr. Muir Mackenzie had told them that by that time next year the Council might be consulting them on the Budget before it was presented to the public. He thought such developments the augurs still greater changes [which would tend to help the better administration of the resources of the Presidency. Mr. Webb referred appreciatively to the fact that no less than 42 lakhs—a record sum—had been allotted for expenditure from taxes, and hoped that the proper proportion would go to Sind, where a considerable necessity arose in the way of irrigation, railways, etc., Sind had hardly been getting its fair share. Mr. Webb, in the matter of education, referred to the necessity for strict morals in training, and in regard to

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hoped the Custom House, for the removal of which they petitioned Government a year ago would soon be an accomplished fact although uptill now no answer had been received from Government. The whole of the work has in consequence been hung up.

Mr. Webb also pleaded for a weir at Sukkur; and assured Government that all the authorities were agreed as to the necessity and as to the success of the weir whenever they were fortunate enough to get it.

HON'BLE MR. PROCTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, thought the Budget a bold one and hoped the suggestions of a possibly poor monsoon would not be realised. As to Mr. Muir Mackenzie's doubtfulness concerning the monsoon he thought early rain generally meant failure in the end, as was instanced last year when we had sixteen inches in as many days, and still there was a deficiency. He thought it too early to anticipate the failure of the rains this year. Mr. Procter desired to associate himself with Dr. Bhandarkar in his observations on the ear-marking of grants from that Government and from the Government of India; and he was also in agreement with those members who had welcomed the reduction of tolls, and hoped the day would come when there would not be a toll-bar left in the Presidency. He desired to express his satisfaction at the better treatment of the teachers, and in regard to the bridge over the Kalyan Creek, he had asked for it along time ago, when the Hon'ble Mr. White had agreed with him as to its necessity but now he was informed in reply to his formal question that there were no funds with which to build it. He was certain it would prove a great boon not only to the poor of the neighbourhood but also to the motorists of Bombay. In regard to the silting up of the Dharamter Creek he thought it part of Government's duty to keep these waterways open, and that Government might come to some arrangement for dredging the creeks. He would also urge upon Government the necessity for making better landing arrangements upon the other side of the harbour. He thought a pier should be built about four miles from Monwar. At any rate everything should be done to encourage people living on the Southern side of the harbour. Landing places thereabouts would be a great godsend to the residents of Bombay.

After a few observations from the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb the Council adjourned till noon to-day.

INTERPELLATIONS.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit:—There are in all 44 Municipalities in the Presidency in which the Committees are appointed by nomination only: Northern Division 18, Central Division 2, Southern Division 5, Sind 19. Will Government be pleased to state if they have it in contemplation to modify the constitution of these Municipal Committees by the introduction of the elective elements? Will Government be pleased to favour the Council with a statement showing (1) which of the 162 District Municipalities have been granted the privilege of electing their own Presidents and (2) which of the District and Taluka Local Boards are under non-official Chairmen?

Answer:—There are in all 45 Municipalities in which Councillors are appointed by nomination only. An announcement will be made during the course of this meeting of the Legislative Council on the subject of the extention of the elective franchise to Municipalities, covering this question and the first part of question No. 4. (2) None of the District and Taluka Local Boards has a non-official President.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is in contemplation to reorganize the Revenue Department in view of the great rise in prices since the time when the present scales of salary were fixed? (b) It is true that the revenue line does not now offer sufficient inducements to graduates of the University? If so, will Government be pleased to state what action they intend to take in order to make the line attractive for men of education and culture?

Answer:—The subject matter of the question is already under the consideration of Government.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit:—Will Government be pleased to state why the competitive test originally introduced for admission into the Provincial Civil Service has since been abolished? Do Government intend to re-introduce the same?

Answer:—The abolition of the competitive test was adopted in pursuance of principles accepted by the Government of India. It was found that the result of the competitive test merely repeated the result of the University examinations, and it was thought annecessary to retain this duplication of examinations, which threw additional strain and expense on the candidates. It was also found that untempered competition did not secure in every respect the class of persons best fitted for entry into the Provincial Service. The existing system of selection, while attaching the greatest weight to educational attainments, enables account to be taken of other important qualifications, such as character, antecedents and physique, and so far promises satisfactory results.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit:—Is it true that during the last six months there have been six or seven resignations in the Revenue Department in East Khandesh? Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for the same?

Answer:—Four men employed in the Revenue Department in East Khandesh have left the service during the last six months. Three left in order to take up other appointments, and one because his application for sick leave was refused on the Civil Surgeon certifying that there was nothing the matter with him.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit:—(a) Is it true that the fee for a shooting license in the forests is Rs. 25? Are Government aware that that fee is felt to be prohibitive in the case of poor Kolis and others who though they have a license to hold arms are unable to shoot in the forests and kill the tigers that kill their cattle? (b) Is it true that in February last, a tiger killed a large number of cattle in the Khed and Maval talukas of the Poona district?

Answer:—(a) The fee is as stated. It applies to a license issued under No. 3 of the Rules published in Notification No. 5627, Revenue Department, dated 18th August 1903. Forests in which wild tribes have been given the privilege of hunting are not notified under that Rule. No. 13 of the Rules provides for the preservation of this privilege and for the grant of special permission by the Divisional Forest Officer or Collector to resident villagers on special occasions. (b) Government have received no information on the subject.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit:—Have Government realised the income-tax that had remained unpaid by the Barsi Light Railway Company for several years and, if so, will they be pleased to state the amount so realised for each of the years? Will Government be pleased to state how the tax remained unrealised and what action they have taken in the matter?

Answer:—The tax has not yet been realised, except for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07. Non-payment for previous years was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the Company. Negotiations are in train for the payment of all arrears, but have been somewhat delayed by the necessity of consulting the Company's Board in England.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what facilities are given to agriculturists for obtaining stone for building wells? (b) Have Government considered the desirability of allowing them to take stone for the purpose from Government quarries free of charge?

Answer:—(a) No special facilities are given. (b) Various measures have been taken by Government for the encouragement of irrigation from wells, and in the 17 years ending 1903-04, the number of wells for irrigation has increased by nearly 45 per cent. It does not appear that progress has been impeded by the absence of special facilities for obtaining stone for building such wells. The propriety of providing such facilities will, however, be considered.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit:—Will Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to take action with a view to compel the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to provide a sufficient number of carriages for third class passengers, a good number of whom are being daily carried in goods waggons?

Answer:—Proposals for the provision of more third class carriages on the Southern Mahratta Railway have been submitted to the Railway Board. Inquiries will be made from that Board how the matter stands at present.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh:—Will Government be pleased to say—(a) Whether in the Panch Mahals and Western Khandesh districts the Collectors decline to grant unoccupied lands to applicants on ordinary tenure but grant them only on restricted tenure? (b) Whether this is in consequence of any orders of Government? (c) And, if so, will Government be pleased to say what orders have been issued on the subject?

Answer:—The order of Government do not contemplate that unoccupied land should be granted only on the restricted tenure to all applicants without distinction of class, and Government have no information showing that the orders have not been observed in the districts of the Panch Mahals and West Khandesh. Inquiry will be made.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh:—Will Government be pleased to say.—(a) Whether in the Panch Mahals the ordinary tenure is allowed to be converted into restricted tenure merely on the application of the registered occupant, irrespective of the consideration whether there exist at the time mortgages or other encumbrances over the same? (b) Whether under the circumstances when a mortgagee applies to have his mortgage entered in the record-of-rights it is usual for the revenue officers to make a note in the record that the occupant having accepted the restricted tenure of his own accord, the mortgage rights have become annulled?

Answer:—The law and the orders of Government require that ordinary tenure should not be converted into restricted tenure without publication of notice and investigation into the circumstances with a view to protecting creditors against fraud. Inquiry will be made whether the law and the orders of Government have been duly observed in all cases in the Panch Mahals, and what procedure is adopted in cases referred to in clause (b) of the question, if any, such have occurred.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh:—(a) Is it a fact that the Talukdars desire that in the Settlement register that is being prepared under Section 5 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, the nature of the tenure on which they hold their lands, whether alienated, talukdari or any other tenure, should be shown as was done in the registers of the survey of 1820-21? (b) Will Government be pleased to say whether they have passed any orders in this matter? and (c) If so, to what effect?

Answer:—(a) Government do not doubt that any representation of the talukdars' desires would be duly considered by the officer charged with the framing of the register; and if the Talukdars were dissatisfied with his decision, there is open to them application to the Commissioner, and finally to Government, (b) and (c) No such application has reached Government and no orders, therefore, have been passed by Government.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh:—Will Government be pleased to say when the construction of the Kalyan Creek Bridge is likely to be proceeded with?

Answer:—The design of the Bridge, which is estimated to cost about 4½ lakhs, is practically ready, and the work will be commenced as soon as funds can be spared. No money is available for it during the current year.

By the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter:—Is it a fact that the approaches to the Dharamtar Creek and the Savitri River are being rapidly silted up and that as these water-ways constitute the only means of communication for the inhabitants of these districts, this means serious inconvenience and loss to them? Do Government intend to inquire into this and take the necessary steps to have these creeks regularly dredged and so kept open?

Answer:—Government can only repeat in substance the reply given in 1906 to a similar question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare. They have long been aware that all creeks on the west coast not merely the two mentioned by the Hon'ble Member have been gradually silting up. But the cost of dredging channels in them and keeping them open would be prohibitive.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad:—Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the Table the reply, if any, sent by the Bombay Government to the Government of India letter No. 882 of 22nd November 1906 regarding the question of abolition of fees in primary schools. Whether Government will be pleased to state when they expect to receive the report of the Committee that was appointed by them in 1906 for considering and reporting upon the measures to be taken for the extension of primary education in the Town and Island of Bombay including the proposed measure of making it free and compulsory. Whether Government will be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Committee held since its appointment.

Answer:—The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 1 put by the Hon'ble Mr Dixit. The Committee is collecting certain information and it is not known when their report will be ready for submission to Government. Government have no information on the point.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad:—Whether the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the location of the Elphinstone College have made their report and, if so, whether Government will be pleased to lay the same on the Table? Whether Government have come to any conclusion regarding the question of proper accommodation for the large number of students attending the Government Law School at Bombay?

Answer:—The report has been received and is under the consideration of Government. It cannot be conveniently published at present. The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

By the hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare:—(a) Have Government received Memorials from the Subordinate Officers of the Customs Preventive Service asking for improvement of the scale of their salaries, removing the restrictions for their advancement to the rank of preventive officers, the equitable distribution of overtime earnings without distinction amongst members of the service and the grant of privilege leave? (b) Is it a fact that the prayers of the Memorialists have been supported by the Press, Indian and Anglo-Indian? (c) Have Government considered the prayers of the Memorialists and, if so, with what result?

Answer:—(a) In December 1906 Government received direct duplicate Memorials which it was stated were being submitted through the proper channel. The Memorials submitted through that channel have not reached Government and it is understood that they were returned to the Memorialists as not being in conformity with the petition rules. It does not appear that they were re-submitted. (b) Government understand that the prayers of the Memorialists have been commented on, not in all cases favourably, by the Press. (c) Memorials prepared and submitted in conformity with the petition rules not having reached Government, the prayers of the Memorialists have not been considered by Government.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Khare:—Will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the desirability of remitting grazing fees in tracts where there has not been sufficient fodder owing to the failure of last year's rains?

Answer:—Commissioners of Divisions are empowered, in consultation with Conservators of Forests, to remit grazing fees in forest areas ordinarily open to grazing, as well as to open to free grazing certain forest areas ordinarily closed to grazing, and Government have received reports of such action having been taken in the districts of the Panch Mahals and West Khandesh, where there was a deficiency of fodder owing to the failure of last year's rains.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE KEEPER OF THE ARCHIVES AT OXFORD.

Oxford will miss one of the few remaining resident dons who remembered the "unreformed" regime by the death of the Rev. T. Vere Bayne, who had been for almost sixty years student of Christ Church. He was a cherished friend of Liddon and of Dodgson, the biographer of "Alice;" and during his long residence he had a been a munificent benefactor of Wolsey's foundation. At his expense the bosses of the vaulting in the North Cloister have been carved and adorned with heraldic achievements which not only add to their beauty but have considerable interest with reference to the history of the House. The statue of Dean Liddell, on the north side of Kill-Canon, was the joint gift of the late Sir John Mowbray and Mr. Vere Bayne.

THE TEMPLE GARDENS.

Despite their musty connexion with law, the Temple Gardens, which have been the venue for a brilliant flower-show during the past three days, possess many romantic horticultural associations. They were famous for roses (the old Provence, cabbage, and the Maiden's Blush), and, according to Shakespeare, from here were picked the first red and white emblems for the factions of York and Lancaster. In Middle Temple Garden is an old catalpa-tree, supposed to have been planted by Sir Matthew Hale. Formerly the Temple, like Gray's Inn, had a rookery, which Goldsmith loved to watch; but the birds left the gardens in disgust when some of their trees were felled. Wood-pigeons, so suspicious in the country, still place implicit confidence in the Benchers.

MR. IMRE KIRALFY.

Mr. Kiralfy, author, traveller, journalist, financier, actor, stage artist, and promoter of an international commercial "entente" without knowing it, ranks to-day, in the opinion of the "Magazine of Commerce," as the champion showman of the world. In view of the culminating splendour of the Anglo-French Exhibition, it might perhaps be said that even the Universal Provider of entertainment has reached the finality of his inventiveness, but no man would be safe who ventured to measure the possibilities of such a mind for big grasps. Once he discussed with an Anglo-Indian journalist the possibility of lifting a Hindu village, with a Mogul palace or two, surrounded by their gardens, cooled by a section of the Himalayas, and "lightened" by native jugglers, wrestlers, and snake-charmers, and dumping them all into the middle of Kensington.

STANDING TO HIS CREDIT.

Mr. Kiralfy is a Hungarian by birth. He was not, of course, first heard of in his opening year in London, but standing to his credit in the Metropolitan exhibitions are the Empire of India Exhibitions 1895; the India and Ceylon Exhibition, 1896; the Victorian Era Exhibitions of 1897, the Universal Exhibition of 1898, the Greater Britain Exhibition in 1899, the Woman's International Exhibition of 1900, the Military Exhibition of 1901, and the Paris in London Exhibition of 1902. To these must be added a series of one-nation shows, entitled "Nero," "India," "America," "China, or the relief of the Legations." All these, and other which drew London to Earl's Court, &c., proved to be "marvels of forethought and ripe schools of international knowledge."

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS: SERIOUS DECLINE.

From some particulars given in the "Methodist Times" it appears that the decline in attendance at the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-schools is serious. It is reckoned that when all the statistics are in it will be found that there are at least 10,000 fewer scholars on the rolls than in the previous twelve months. The largest decrease is in the Halifax and Bradford District, where the figure passes the 1,200; then comes Macclesfield with a near approach to the 1,000; East Anglia, Cardiff, Manchester, and Leeds all pass the 500. Up to date the only increase of any magnitude is in the First London—826. The returns for the adult Bible-classes, P.S.A.'s and Brotherhoods are complete. The decrease in the Bible-classes and P.S.A.'s is just about 6,000, whilst the increase in the Brotherhoods is over 12,000. Here, then, are to be found some of the 10,000 who have left the schools.

THE OUT-OF-WORKS AND THE DESTITUTE.

At the Whitechapel Labour Bureau of the Salvation Army for the twelve months October 1906-7 11,365 applicants sought temporary employment. Of these 6,822 received it. The largest number of applications were in October 1906—viz., 1,343, of whom 1,037 were found billets. Of applicants for admission to the Elevators within the same period there were 8,237, and 2,307 were admitted, the largest number for any one month being 320 (out of 690) in July last. Within the twelve months the Bureau relieved 3,035 destitute persons and found permanent situation for 101 applicants. The total employment found for the period was 9,230 persons.

THE PERILS OF ORCHID-HUNTING.

The dangers of orchid-hunting are strikingly illustrated by the story told of the beautiful £1,000 plant which is the

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/4	3/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/2 ex		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 5/8	1/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/8		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 1/8		
Do. in New York ...	54 3/8		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2		un chgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 3/4		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		since 28th May
Do. Short London Bills.	1 3/8		un chgd
Do. 3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			
Do. 6 months' sight	1 7/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 100,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 30,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales ... ...5,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...400 „
Imports ... ... Nil
Mid-Americans ... ...6·70 +07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... ...7 7-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :–

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
6·04 +07	5·97 +06	5·71 +06	5·41 +06	5·27 +05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·20 +05	5·17 +05	5·14 +05	5·14 +05

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 3,100 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 13,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 21,000 „
Spot Cotton—12·60 +10.
Futures—Month of July 10·60 +04 } Advanced early on spinner reported to be bidding more freely and declined later partially owing to under-realizing.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·64 +05

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—11 7/8 + 1/16
Futures—Month of July 11·82 +01
Do do Oct. 9·71 +02
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London... ... ... 9,160 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 48,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 28,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 53,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 273,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports ... 201,000 „
Week's Exports to Japan ... Nil „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 1/16d. Sellers, Months—June-July.
Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—3 3/16d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 3/16d.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—38 June-July—Hull—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 58½ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 58 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 52 July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :–

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 3s. 9 1/4d.—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
562 Bars Silver..	10,90,169	London ...	International Bank.
917 Do. ...	17,94,269	Do. ...	Hong kong Bank.
42 Do. ...	78,334	Do. ...	National Bank.
433 Do. ...	8,04,696	Do. ...	Yoko h a m a Bank.
337 Do. ...	6,20,642	Do, ...	Yoko h a m a Bank.
790 Do. ...	15,47,443	Do. ...	Comptoir National.
125 Do. ...	2,35,866	Do. ...	Indian Specie Bank.
41 Do. ...	78,176	Do. ...	Indian Specie Bank.
1 Box Sovs. and half Sovs.	15,000	Aden	National Bank.
1 Case Sovs Gold Coin-Dollars and Rupees.	9,203	Jeddah.....	S. & E. El Fazel.
1 Box Sovs. and Gold Coins.	8,191	Aden	S. H. Bassam
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	Dubai	M. Hemraj...
5 Bundles Sovs and Rupees.	13,700	Bahrein ...	Sundry Importers.
1 Bundle Sovs and Rupees..	8,800	Kowheit ...	Sundry Importers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [20TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 16th June.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

Being mail day there has been very little fresh business in the Market. Rates opened slightly weaker and most Banks were only offering 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. although 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. was still available. Demand Bank bills were steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. and most Banks would buy credits at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27-32d. to 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	181

Government Paper :–

The Market opened to-day at 95 13-16 ready and 95 7-8 for the settlement, but as the stock exchange has been closed for a Parsi Holiday scarcely any business has been done. At the close, however, the market is said to have improved to 95 7/8 ready and 95 15-16 for the settlement. Calcutta quotations are steady at 96 for ready and forward delivery.

Cash ... ... „ Rs. 95·14
1st Settlement ... ... „ 95·15

Bullion :–

On Friday the Bar silver market in London closed unchanged at 25 1-8 for ready and two months forward, and New York was steady at 54 3-8. Locally the market opened at 64 1-4 ex-duty, but the rate was not maintained as the recent heavy arrival of bars has helped to depress the market. At the close rates are fully 1-8 down and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 5 3
Australian Bar Gold	24 5 3
Bombay Bar Gold	24 2 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 4 0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	64 2 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64 2 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64 4 0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

Prices are unchanged, but there is nothing doing as the market is closed for the Zurthosi Diso Parsi holiday.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	220	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	212/13	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	207	
Fine M. G. Muttra ...	200	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	201/2	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	
Good Westerns ...	200	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	232/3	

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports 2,000

Future Delivery Prices :–

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
6·00 —04	5·94 —03	5·68 —03	5·38 —03	5·24 —03

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·16 —04	5·12 —04	5·11 —03	5·11 —03

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	240 1/2	March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	208	Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181 1/2	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market is quiet but steady with very little demand.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 7 0 to Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
September „ 8 14 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The market continues quiet with little doing but prices are steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawapore... Rs. 9 4 0 B. T.
„ „ Delhi ... „ 9 5 0 „
Ready Yellow Hingunghat „ 10 6 0 „
„ „ Cawnpore... „ 10 3 0 „

Gingellyseed :–

The market is firm and prices are advancing owing to scarcity of stocks.

We quote :—

Muggy ... ... Rs. 56 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 58 8 0
„ Secunderabad ... „ 57 0 0

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :–

Rs. 31 12 0
Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :–

Ready Rs. 26 0 0 to Rs. 26 8 0
Tone—Firm and advancing.

Mowraseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 8 0 B. T.
Tone—Firmer.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, June-July ... Rs. 6 5 0 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,650	bales.
Wheat	4,975	cwts.
Linseed	3,586	„
Rapeseed	1,975	„
Gingellyseed	99	„
Poppyseed	4,897	„
Groundnuts	nil	
Castorseed	3,697	„
Rice	1,815	„
Myrabollams	2,611	„
Cottonseed	6,022	„
Mowraseed	129	„
Gram	393	„
Jowaar	2	„
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 13/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/2 ex		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 2/8	5/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 5/8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York ...	54 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·40	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4 86 7/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2 p.c.		since 28 ulto
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 3/8		un chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1 7/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.

Mail :–

The Bombay Mail of 6th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 18th instant.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots ... ... Quiet but steady
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ...
Total Sales ... ... 4,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 300 „
Imports ... ... 2,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·65—65
Egyptian F. T. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :–

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·96 —08	5·89 —07	5·64 —07	5·35 —06

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
5·23 —04	5·16 —04	5·13 —04	5·10 —04	5·10 —04

New York–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 6,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year... 1,500 „
Exports to Great Britain ...
Do. to Continent ... ... 5,980 „
Spot Cotton—12·00 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·64—16 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bearish week-end statistics.
Do. do. Oct. 9·54—09

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—11 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·70—12.
Do. do. October 9·32—09
Closing Tone of Futures,—Quiet.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ... 2,240,000 Bales
„ „ „ East Indian 197,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ...11,020,060 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	27,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	.....
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	69,000 „
„	Actual Exports	9,000 „
„	Week's Imports	25,000 „
„	Stock	607,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,200 „
„	Sold on Speculation	.....
„	Sold for Exportation	.....
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,600 „
„	Actual Exports	600 „
„	Week's Imports	3,000 „
„	Stocks	15,000 „
Afloat	Americans	90,000 „
	Indian	21,000 „

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416lbs.ex-ship.—48 1/4—June-July—Havre—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 3s. 10d.—Done.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,130
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers*	120
Commercial Bank	*Sellers*	15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	*Buyers*	80
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July...	...	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	*Sellers*	152-8
Coral ...	...	170
Jamalamudugu Press ...	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	...	2,800
Madura	...	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ..	*nom.*	200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	104
Tinnevelly	...	500
Tirupur Press	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...		40
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	8¾
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Sellers*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	...	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...	*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	...	950
Ditto ditto (1909)	...	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		*Buyers* 12s.
East India Tea & Produce...	...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	...	*Sellers* 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...		*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		*Sellers* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)		*Sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...		*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)		...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...		98
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Mysore Chromium		*Sellers* 85
New Mysore Manganese		...1½. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	...	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...		*Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		*Sellers* 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.		*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...		*Sellers* 72
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ...	...	£101
Rangoon Oil	...	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ...	...	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		*Sellers* 104
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	...	£124
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	...	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid)	...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company		*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		£ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese		*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)		*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		93
United Coffee Growers	...	50
Vizianagram Mining	...	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...		...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid		... 8s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid		...16s. 9d.
Burma Ruby Mines		... 8s. 9d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...		5s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)		... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...		... 4s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...		... 1s. 3d.
Glenrock		... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar		... 4s.
Goldfields of Mysore		*Sellers* 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...		... 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...		...22s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		... 40s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)		... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...		... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid		...24-16-3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)		... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)...		... 9s.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...		... 9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...		*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid		... 22s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...		... 7s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...		14s. 10d.
Sangli, 15s. paid		... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields	*Buyers*	Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	...	*Nom.*

THE new sport of aviation would almost seem to be promoting a new industry in France, and Frenchmen bid fair, a Paris correspondent writes, to make its rapid progress emulate that of the national automobile industry of some ten years ago. New machines are being constructed with disconcerting rapidity. The latest is known as the Bertin helicoplane. The "Matin" describes it as composed of a fixed plane with a curved surface, below which have been placed, to the right and left, two mobile planes, which act together or separately. These planes are joined to a rear surface of small dimensions terminating in a vertical rudder. A 120 h. p. motor with eight horizontal cylinders works at the prow a propulsive screw 2-2 metres in diameter, and at another part of the machine a lifting screw 2 metres in diameter.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	64½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	5 „	51½
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	14 „	280
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	100	9 „	130
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	£75¼ old issue new issue xd. 75 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badhams Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	32½	xd 2,475
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	£8	p. c. 6	xd. 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	235
	P. 250	250	p. c. 8	276
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 375
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr. 10. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kamp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	218
Kurmchee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	200	100	10	132
Napier Petrol Co.....	100	100	11	28
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance ...	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	37
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	485
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sigdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£15	...	dis. 11
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5 1/2
Thacker and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 1 3/4
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40.	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	95	475
Bezar Manufacturing	500	250	50	325
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	395
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,755
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	780	50	1,680
Coronation Mills....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	280
Cooria	1,000	1,000	40	785
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,625
David	250	250	20	370
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	550
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	495
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	390
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	168½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	435
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2,980
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	100	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	920
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,330
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	260
Bronch City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	485
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	1,000
Sind	400	400	35	750
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 103

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE DIRECTOIRE DRESS.

The inclination of those who dress in exclusive style seems to be so very decidedly towards the Directoire period that, writes a lady correspondent may well be considered how this movement will affect fabrics, colours, textures, and headgear. We do not expect the revival of Directoire fashions to be more close than is, for instance, the revival of the fashions of the Empire period. Only the very few would want to exploit the follies of either of these phases. Even the very fashionable are for the most part sensible women first and elegantes second—a remark that could not possibly have been passed upon those womenfolk in the early days of the nineteenth century who allowed themselves to become just pegs on which the eccentricities of the moment were hung. Of course there are a few foolish folk nowadays in both Paris and London, but they don't affect the ruling good sense and moderation of the greater number. Some wonderful hats I saw the other day were intended for the daring few. The crowns were about as big as the top-hats for men that we are familiar in the fashion-plates of the Directoire period. That style won't travel beyond a few of the very, very up-to-date milliners. The ruling feature of Directoire fashion is, of course, the coat, with the peculiar but picturesque collar, the fitting sleeve, and the long skirts squared out at the front to reveal a wide swathing of satin ribbon around the waist, in the manner shown by the Directoire costume sketched here, and which often culminates in a sash such as is sketched.

THE DIRECTOIRE COAT.

A coat that is pronounced in its leaning towards the Directoire style should be carried out in silk, and be worn with a frock of embroidered lawn, or at least of something different from the coat. In the capacity of an odd coat the Directoire outline will be very charming indeed and especially in picturesque shades of green, blue, or purple. Such a coat would also look well in black, grey, or mole colour, with embroidery on its high collar fronts and its sleeve frills of very soft, fine lace. With such a coat only the small neck ruffle would be worn—just a little falling frill round the neck-band—but it is probable that the ruffle will go on asserting itself in a much more aggressive degree. The ruffle is, however, really more a feature of Empire than of Directoire days. It only began to come in towards the close of the Directoire period, and had its big vogue with the little, short,

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A MASTER OF "FLINTS."

By the death of Sir John Evans England has lost her first authority on "flints," those most ancient of implements and weapons. His volume on the ancient stone implements, "Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain," is the standard work on the subject. He wrote with equal authority on the bronze age in this country. Sir John Evans also contributed much to our knowledge of that fascinating subject the "Coinage of the Ancient Britons." The late illustrious savant was a striking example of scientific fame attained by a successful business man. For he was for many years the head of an extensive paper manufactory.

NEW METHOD FOR TITANIUM STELL.

One of the most interesting facts in the modern practical development of science is the increasing use which is being found for the rarer elements. Many of these, after having remained for many years mere scientific curiosities, are now found to have important industrial uses. The rare metal Titanium is an interesting illustration. It was discovered by Klaproth as long ago as 1793, but only of late years has it been discovered that a small quantity improves greatly the quality of steel. It is now extensively used for this purpose. In the making of Titanium steel, however, the high melting point and low specific gravity of the metal present difficulties. It rises and floats on the molten bath instead of mixing. To obviate this the bath is covered with a blanket of slag run from the blast furnace. This new method has been devised by Mr. A. J. Rossi. An alloy of Titanium and aluminium, it may be added is used in naval architecture.

VANADIUM TO STRENGTHEN CAST IRON.

Another rare element which is coming into use to strengthen iron and steel is Vanadium. Iron alloyed with a minute quantity of this element is found to be specially advantageous in the making of railway car wheels, parts of pumps, and in all cases where the metal is exposed to heavy and repeated stresses. Vanadium, in fact, is found to be a great strenthener, while it also improves the quality of the iron by its deoxidising powers. The result of experiments shows that the breaking strength of test bars is increased from 2,000 to 2,500 for grey iron, and from 1,500 to 2,900 in the case of white iron by the addition of Vanadium. The effect is found to be most marked when Chromium is added at the same time.

FREYA'S METAL.

By the above treatment the iron is rendered highly susceptible to tempering, and the last traces of oxygen and nitrogen are removed. Vanadium steel is now largely used in the United States for the steel castings for locomotive frames. And iron with traces of Vanadium was used in constructing the Swiss wire bridges at Freiburg. An earlier use found for Vanadium was in the preparation of aniline black. The discovery of Vanadium is usually ascribed to Sefstrom, who extracted it from an iron ore from Taberg, in Sweden, in 1830. In commemoration of its northern birthplace, he called it Vanadium, one of the surnames of the Scandinavian goddess Freya. As a matter of fact, it seems to have been discovered some 29 years earlier by Del Rio, and named Erythronium, from the red colour of one of its components.

IRON BACTERIA.

In a recent number of a periodical devoted to bactriological research, Mr. D. Ellis describes three species of what may be called iron bacteria. These are thread bacteria, covered with red oxide of iron, and forming the red deposits often occurring in streams. These three species have been found in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. The covering of iron is explained as due to the property possessed by living protoplasm of attracting non-living substance. It has no biological significance.

THE PEST OF THE OLIVE OIL PLANT.

The cultivation of olive oil which constitutes an important industry of Italy is suffering severely from the ravages of a virulent pest—the keiroun or oil worm. In the northern parts of the country the oil yield has been in great demand owing to its low acidity and almost complete lack of smell. Up-to-date methods of gathering and grinding the olives together with improved preserving processes are being adopted with the result that increased demands for the product from various parts of the world have arisen, but the poorness of the crops has considerably depreciated the supply with the result that prices have increased. Outside of Italy the greatest bulk is purchased by Great Britain, but for the past few years exporters have been draining upon their reserves and as these are now very low, the oil promises to become a luxury unless some expeditious means of combating the havoc wrought by the oil worm can be discovered. The Government has granted a subvention for investigating the disease and the discovery of an efficient remedy. The oil-worm when in the fly stage infests the young fruit and inflicts widespread injury. Fairly satisfactory results have been secured by the utilization of a "dachicida" or larvakiller invented by Mr. de Cillis. This is a solution composed of molasses 65 parts, honey 31 parts, glycerine and arseniate of soda each 2 parts. This is mixed with water in the proportion of 1 part to 9 parts of water and sprayed on the trees by means of a hand pump, the application being made from four to six times during the season. That it is efficacious to a certain degree is borne out by experiment, for areas so treated have shown only from ten to twenty per cent. of olives attacked, while in adjoining districts not so sprayed the damage has aggregated as much as 80 per cent. of the crop. The remedy, however, is not of an exterminating nature, while moreover its application is somewhat restricted, especially in those places where the trees grow to a height of 60 feet. In order to bring about the complete extermination of the pest it is urged that the government should pass a measure ordaining the collection of the crop by the end of March at latest. By such means the fly would be starved out of existence. Observation has shown that the pest always attains alarming proportions after a plentiful crop when harvesting is perforcedly delayed, the fruit remaining on some of the trees as late as May or June, when in other districts the fruit is just commencing to form. As a result the fly forsakes the older trees for the young, tender fruit, while the mild weather which prevails at that period favors its rapid multiplication. By legislating the harvesting of a crop not later than March, when other trees are only just sending forth the blossoms, the fly, unable to obtain any subsistence during the interregnum, would be starved to death.

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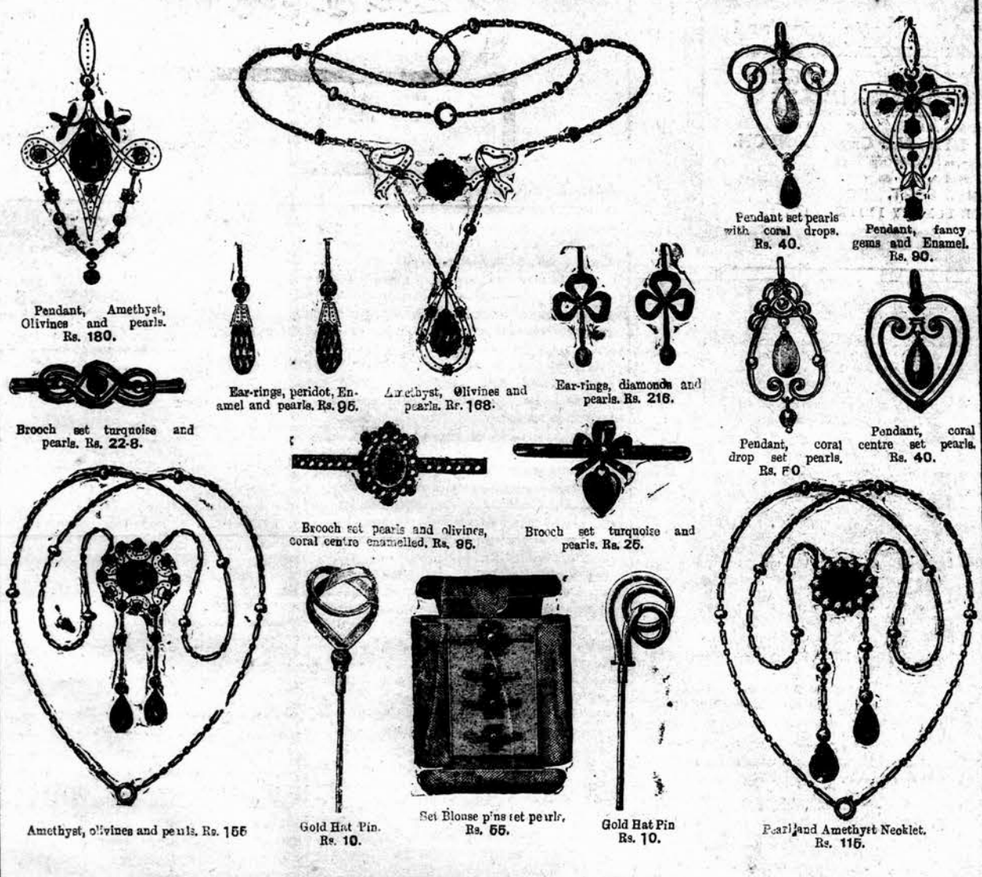

Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rr. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 60.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

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Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,

BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,595,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bankurt.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Banekok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soufabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG, Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

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It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair-urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Store.

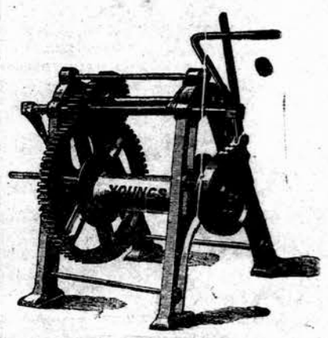
FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name

Address



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Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

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Suitable for all Climates."

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern scientific pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dizziness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No poison can long exist in the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, eruptions, and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, as well as the same on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

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For Street Lighting. **Useful for Municipalities**

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

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Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 00 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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TRAD MARK.

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Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervousness, blue devils, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unrivalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1833. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

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REQUIRES NO COOKING.

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Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
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Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
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Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST

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ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

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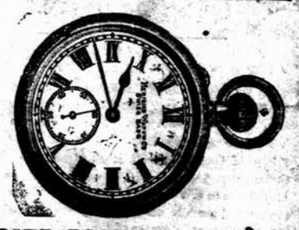

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